IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
No. 55,992.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
28th June	INDIA	8000	.....	...
5th July.	SALSETTE...	6000	MARMORA	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA.	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th "	PERSIA.	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ..	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate. "B" rate.	"A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	491 or 486	891 or 748
" LONDON	972 or 925	940 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Athens.....	5594	1913. 1st July	1913. ..
*City of Lahore .. P	6875	..	12 July
*City of London	9000	..	19 July
*City of Birmingham..	7475	..	6th Ag.
City of Sparta.....	5415	13th Ag.	..
*City of Calcutta	7630	..	16th Ag
*City of York	7810	..	30th Ag
Trafford Hall	5321	..	24th Sp
A Steamer	..	..	27th Sp
*City of Lahore	6875	..	15th Oc

P "Trafford Hall" & "City of Lahore" calling at Port Sudan (Homewards).

*The above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B.I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutsch Lloyd and Cunard Line.

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay: Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons Agency, KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds, Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs, made and supplied.—Chowpaty, No. 6.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 3rd July.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 4th July	‡ 6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 3rd July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 3rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Pundua	3305	Saturday, 28th June.
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3412	" 7th Aug.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS TUTICORIN AND COLOMBO.

S.S. S. "Virawa" 3360 Tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Neol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
28th June, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	1st July.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec.
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES AC ELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back " 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back " 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMERS TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5000	.. Sth	July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers) Rs. 9,25,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi. Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liayaang	Tilling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Horchy Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROYAL TYPEWRITER.

The New No. 5 (1912) Model Royal

THE ever-increasing demand throughout the World for a "ROYAL" Typewriter with the **Back-Spacer, Bi-Chrome Ribbon Movement, Built-in Tabulator,** and other advantages, has induced the Royal Typewriter Company of New York to manufacture three new models, combining these improvements with the many sterling mechanical advantages which have made their No. 1 Models famous wherever Typewriters are used.

In producing these new models no expense has been spared in material or labour in one of the largest and best equipped factories ever erected in the United States. The result is the production of a typewriter which we claim to be superior to all its competitors.

It is the highest development of the Modern Visible Writing Machine.

With each "ROYAL" the following Guarantee is given:—

We guarantee that the ROYAL STANDARD TYPEWRITER is made of the best materials obtainable and by the most skilful workmen money can hire. That it will do work of the best quality for a greater length of time, at less expense for upkeep than any other Typewriter, regardless of price. We guarantee the "ROYAL" as being free from all mechanical defects, and, fair wear and tear understood, we will maintain it free of all charge for twelve months from date of purchase.—ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

No. 5 with 10 in. Carriage ... ... Rs. 335.

SOLE AGENTS,

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpon, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwa Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and or shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arraged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all dscriptions of stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on aplication.

Drafts issued on bandon and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issue Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (B. T.), on MONDAY, the 28th day of July, 1913, for works in the construction of Workshops, Buildings, etc., at Foras Road (STEEL WORK CONTRACT, SECTION II.)

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any farther information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.SC., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 27th June, 1913.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM JOSEPH GODWIN, LATE OF BOMBAY, A EUROPEAN THEATRICAL ARTIST DECEASED.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estate are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. At the expiration of one month from this date, the assets of the estate will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

BASIL N. LANG,
Ag. Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 12th day of June, 1913.

☞ WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22 APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Lindon House, Apollo Bunder, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, glass, and crockery, dining table, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, one rosewood cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, meat safe, cloth and gown presses, etc., etc. The property of the late Mr. C. P. Miller.

The property is on view.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the underwriters :—

3 drums double-boiled linseed oil and 3 drums American turpentine.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 white Arab horse, 15 hands, goes well in harness.

1 Jafrabadi cow with calf.

1-12 H. P.—4-seated side entrance Siddley motor car, with double ignition, electric head lights, Stepney wheel, double glass screen, high tension megneto, cape carthood and monsoon side curtains, 810 by 90 tyres extra air inlet. One gas and two oil lamps, paint and upholstery in excellent condition and car in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF CULTIVATING LAND, at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot.

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Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

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WANTED.—SHORTHAND-TYPIST REQUIRED, for European Office to take position of second Typist. Apply letter with copies of Testimonials stating previous experience to Box No. care of "Bombay Gazette."

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REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY, TWO SHORTHAND-TYPISTS, by large European Company. Apply by letter, typewritten, stating age, speed, salary required, and when available to "STENOGRAPHER," "Bombay Gazette," Office.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED, from 1st June, a SMALL ROOM, Furnished or Unfurnished, any where in the Fort. State lowest terms and particulars to Box No. 946, care of Bombay Gazette.

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

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See Special Short Advertisements Column

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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Lhasa, 953 tons, Captain, Penny, sailed yesterday for Karachi with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Ekbatana, 861 tons Captain W. Kriezer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh 20 June with ballast.

The steamer Hetios, 860 tons, captain A. Kondson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok via Singapore Sabong and Colombo, with a cargo of timber and 8 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Himalaya, 7,700 tons captain H. G. Evans, R. N. R, arrived in harbour yesterday from London 6th June with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Benacre, 1952 tons Captain T. B. Jones, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 26th June 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis ..... R I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr Henley ... R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton . R I M
R I M S Pallinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman ..R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson ....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR —June 27.

Aviemoor ....2383 Koepodi .....T Jeewandas
Blake .....2396 Hill .....W A & G & Co
Benmore .....1899 Young r.....S Wallace and Co
Carthusian .. ..2576 Davies... .....T M & Co
City of Agra... 3033 Buck...K Nixon and Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Chupra .....3954 McFadeon .....M M & Co
Dumbarton.....764 Barbaridge .. .. M M & Co
Dandolo.....3107 Questa.....Venice...S N Co
Ekbatana.....859 Kezan .....
Elmmoor .....2290 Williamson .....
W and A G and Co
Himalaya.....3700 Evans .....P & O Co
Helios ...860 Knudsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Islavi ....1604 Hughes..... .....T M & Co
Konig.....3176 Coltz ....A S & Co
Lowther Range Greendry ....T M and Co
Luzon Maru...29 S Yamamota... ..O S Kaisha
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlig ...Turkish G Boat
Mahronda .....4921 Armstrong ...K N and Co
Morocco.....2476 Pickering... ..J Finlay & Co
Norfolk .....Buchley ....T M & Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick .. ..M M & Co
Ocean... .. . 2490 Christiansen ...Goanbay Co
Palitana .....1931 Macdonald ....M M & Co
Rubergden...2742 Gay... .. ..K N and Co
Somerset.....3149 Burns...W and A G and Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Ketsevich W & A G & Co
Sangola .. .. ..3349 Scott.....M M and Co
Salsette...2362 Vine . Aden...5-7 ...P & O Co
Saxel..... ..157 Bonsfield ..Arab Stm Ld
Soinyo Maru .....3634 Okhuma ..N Y Kaisha
Vellore ...2168 Midleton ...W and A G and Co
Virawa... .....2176 Owen ... .M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK. - JUNE 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Nippon	4015	Santoshia	..		A L S N Co
B Lindenfels	... .3525	Muller	...	5-7	... W & A Graham & Co
C & R Hindoo	...3156	Groves			J Finlay and Co
D & C City of Lahore	..4171	McFee	...		K N & Co
F Elswick Hall	..2150	Baldin	.....	Port Said ..	Ralli Brothers
G Kanzler	1865	Schopp	. Durban...		23-6 A S Co
H Portloe	...1959	Roberts	...Manchester		...1-7 L Dreyfus & Co
K Pandua	..2126	Handcock	...Durban...		28-3 M M & Co
M Radcliffe	..3675	Matthews	.. Hull.....		1-7 .. T M & Co
M Clan Cumming	.3108	Gourlay	...Marseilles		15-7...J F and Co
M City of Athens	...3511	Knaut	...K N and Co		
N Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	.. .. S S and Co		
P Clan Macfarlane	...3107	Swanston	...Madras		3-7...J F & Co
Q Bahrein	—.....Grant	.....Bareoh	... Arab		28-5...Strs Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Subadar .....3987 Crabbin .....T M & Co
2 Circassia...4815 Osborne...Liverpool...5-7 W & A G & Co
3 Multra...2925 Covey...Rangoon 28-16 ... M M & Co
4 Cairnross ...2516 Hyslop...Antwerp...30-6 T M & Co
5 Llanderiddo ...2441 Parker...J M and Co
5 Taiybee .....2011 Kass ...A M Jeewanjee
6 Rotenfels ...3590 Goose ..Hamburg...28-6 W & A G & Co
7 Wachtfels...3627 Helpers ..Karachi...30-6 W & A G & Co
9 City of London.....5693 Whish...1-7..... K N & Co
10 & 11 Assaye...4359 Coldwell ..P and O Co
12 & 13 India ...Talbot ..London... ...23-6 .. P & O Co
16 Capri .....2717 Fortunato...Kobe...28-6 R Line

M W D D

Khosron .....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co

H W P D

Ponani... .....552 Valiji .....Bo S N Co
Kaveri .....553 Mohamed .....Bo S N Co
Sarasvati .....443 Ebrahim ... .Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination
	Himalaya ..	Evans	London, June 6
	Helios	Knudson ..	B'gkok, June 5
	Ekbatana.....	Kriezer.....	Basreh June 20

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
27	Kt Templar...	Kendall ..	Karachi
	Lhasa	Penny	Karachi
	Hild	Salvasen ...	Bangkok
	Benacre	Jones	Kobe, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Morocco for Hull.
" Helios for Bangkok.
" Konig for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line C'o's s.s. "Clan Colquhoun", arrived at London on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

The Anchor Line C'os s.s. "Scindia", outward bound passed Suez on the 26th instant and is due to arrive here on the morning of the 7th proximo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—51 cwts woolen cuttings, The Jamshed Oil Mills; 525 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
City of London s—320 cwts oil cakes, F F Campbell and Co.
Circassia s—30 bales wool, P Moorlidhar; 43 bales wool, A Moolchand; 4 bales cow hides, N Kassam; 120 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales wool, H Chogmal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Athens s—2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 52 cwts gum Arabic, J Narbheram and Co.
Circassia —4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co; 20 cwts rough granite stones, J M Sale Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Cumming —61 bales hemp, E Oomersey

FOR HULL.

Landrindod s—4,017 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—6,000 cwts castorseed, 1,190 cwts rapeseed, S Dreyfus and Co.
Romera s—344 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—426 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts, linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Yeddo s—60 cwts wild mace, 2 pots Rosa oil, M Jaferbhoy; 225 cwts Gum godaya, G sojpal.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—100 cwts stone powder, P A Kulkarni.

FOR ANTWERP.

Watchtfels s—30 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 100 bales cotton waste, N Motee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Watchtfels s—100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, 1,000 cwts pappyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 19 bales cow hides, H Gamon and Co; 25 cwts shellac, Samuel Fitz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 35 cwts animal guts Ad Meyer; 1 bundle woolen carpets, King King and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Nippon —50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—11 cwts coir fibres, N F Singanporia; 2 bales cotton twist, M M Essabhoy; 100 bales cotton, I David.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—45 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 150 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 60 cwts khismiss, V Vellji and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 27.

Steamer Morocco, from Christiana, Agents J Finlay and Co.—125 bundles buckets, 8 cases 455 keg nails, 1 drums oil, 27 drums lubricating oil 910 drums linseed oil, 350barrels alum 139 cases confectionery, 95 drums turpentine,20 casks 28 cases 150 drums paints and colour, 109 drum biscuits, 10 drums soap, 2 drums silk yarn, 123 bales paper,

Steamer Konig from Daressalem Agents A. Strandes and Co.—73 cases ghee, 5 bags copra, 1 case beer, 219 bundles cloves.

Steamer Helios from Bangkok, Agents—F F Campbell and Co,—7 bundles10 bales raw silk, 1753 pieces teak squares, 1,301 pieces planks, 64,140 pieces 2178 bundles scantlings

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Depth on Sill.
	June						
Sat	28	m	6	5	24	0	
			5	38 a	25	2	
Sun	29	m	7	20	24	5	
			6	37 a	25	0	
Monday..	30	m	8	19	25	2	
	July		7	38 a	25	0	
Tues.....	1	m	9	28	26	2	
			8	40 a	25	2	

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Depth on Sill.
	June						
Sat	28	m	11	43	21	3	
Sun	29	m	0	48	18	5	
			1	3 a	25	5	
Monday..	30	m	1	37	17	10	
	July		2	17 a	21	5	
Tuesday..	1	m	2	23	17	1	
			3	19 a	21	1	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

June	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
28 (Saturday)	do	6h. 3m.	do	7h. 20m
29 (Sunday)	do	6h. 4m.	do	7h. 20m
30 (Monday)	do	6h 4m.	do	7h. 20m
July 1 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 5m.	do	7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10·8m. p.m.: New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36·2m. a.m.; First Quarter 11th 3h 7·4 a.m Full Moon, 18th, 11h. 36·4m. a.m.

At a recent meeting of the Standing Committee of the S. P. G., it was unanimously agreed, on the invitation of the Metropolitan of India, that Bishop Montgomery, as secretary of the S. P. G., should visit India in the autumn. An anonymous friend has offered to defray the bishop's expenses.

You make your bill no less
By fileing it away,
Nor mitigate your cough
By coughing all the day,

On the contrary the irritation in the bronchial tubes grows worse thereby. Take LYNSOLA, the popular Indian Cough Cure. Every dose tends to soothe and heal the sore spots. An ideal lung tonic free from opiates—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HOARE NAIRNE.—June 9, at Turville Lodge, Henley-on-Thames, the wife of Major E. S. Hoare Nairne, R.A, of a son.
MORRIS.—June 5, at 89 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, the wife of Capt. G. P. Morris, 30th Lancers, of a son.
RAINES.—June 8, at Craigdarrazh, Helens Bay, Co. Down, the wife of Capt. R. G. D. Groves Raines, the Buffs, of a son.
TERRY.—June 10, at Kingslyn, Upper Norwood, the wife of Major R. Terry, Royal Sussex Regt., of a son.
BURN CLERK RATTRAY.—June 9, at Craighall-Rattray, Blairgowrie, the wife of Col. Burn Clerk Rattray, of a daughter.
EDMEADES.—June 10, at 30 Park Road, Sittingbourne, the wife of Capt. W. A. Edmeades, R.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNLOW—BENNET.—June 5, at the parish church, Grimsby, Lieut. M D. Brownlow, R.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brownlow, of Kenley, to Dorothy Holmes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett, of Grimsby and Grasmere.
FOX-MALE—HUMBERT.—June 7, at Oxshott, Surrey, Capt Cecil Edward Fox-Male, of the 92nd Punjabis, to Marjorie, daughter of Ernest Humbert, of Langleys, Oxshott, and Gray's Inn.
TANNER—BRODIE.—June 11, at Westminster Abbey, by the Rev. S. Le Mesurier, Vicar of Westerham, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Pearce, Canon of Westminster and the Rev. Leigh Nixon, Precentor, Capt. Ralph Eyre Tanner, the King's Regt. eldest son of Ralph Tanner, of 2 Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, to Edith Vere Marjorie, youngest daughter of John Brodie and Mrs. Brodie, formerly of Charts Edge, Westerham, Kent.

DEATHS.

ALDWORTH.—June 8, at Sierre, Switzerland, Jane Doroth a Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Col. Robert Aldworth and Mrs. Aldworth, of Claremont, Dorking.
GARRARD—June 6, at 50 Grange Park, Ealing, Francis Thomas Garrard, Major, M.N.I., aged 89.
MORRIS.—At Brynffin, Ammanford, on May 22nd, Lt.-Col. D. Morris, J. P., M. Inst. C.E., late Port Engineer, Karachi, India.
THOMAS—June 8, Dep. Surg.-Gen. John Lloyd Thomas, R.N., (retired), of Dinmor, Penmon, Anglesey, aged 56.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

CHARLESWORTH.—On Saturday, the 21st June, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of J. I. Charlesworth, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: Pinching poverty leads to wicked deeds.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batln., B. B. & C. I Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day. :—

March .....The Cockney Band... Valentine
Overture .....Esmeralda .....Herman
Valse ..... Casino Tanze .....Gung'l
Melodies from The Merry Widow...Lehar
Dance .....In the Shadows .... Finck
Airs from the Arcadians ..... Monckton
Indian Romance .....Hobom ko'... ..... Reeves

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday the 2nd July. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

THANKSGIVING MASS.—On Sunday, the 29th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.), there will be a Thanksgiving High Mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, offered by the Catholic employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshop at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Mazagon.

A LADY'S ESCAPE.—On Thursday evening while Mrs. Chandabai H. Wadia was being driven along Ridge-road in a carriage, the horse took fright near the Hanging Gardens and rushed up the grass embankment. The horse struck a tree, and was pulled up. The shafts of the carriage were broken, but the lady escaped unhurt.

SINKING OF A PROW.—Owing to stress of weather, Prow No. 5291, belonging to Mr. Harilal Choonilal, was sunk in the harbour early yesterday morning. The prow was alongside the steamer "Ninian," laden with 50 tons of coal. Her mast gave way and she went adrift as far as the P. and O. Co's 'C' Buoy and sunk. The crew were rescued by the steamer "Ninian."

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—This evening, at 6-30, Prof. N. G. Welinker, M.A, LL.B. will deliver a public lecture in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, on "The Student of to-day." The Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., D.D., has kindly consented to preside. All are cordially invited to attend. The front seats will be reserved for members of the Brotherhood. The usual class on Sunday will be conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., when he will expound Robert Browning's Pauline.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The management of the Excelsior have taken a bold course with their programme for next week. So great has been the popularity of the "Quo Vadis?" film during the week, when it has been running in parts, that it has been decided to show the whole of this magnificent picture at each show. The film is a long one, and there are very few pictures that could stand such a test, but in every respect "Quo Vadis?" is an outstanding film, and there can be little doubt that the experiment will be justified by the result. Considering the fact that the theatre has been crowded every evening since the film was put on, there cannot be many theatre-goers, who have not already seen it but there are a great number who have already seen it and who want to see it again—a film of such high order is well worth seeing twice. Indeed, there is reason to suppose that it will be even better on a second acquaintance, which is saying a good deal. At any rate, there will be a better chance of realising the magnificent proportions on which the drama is built, and of appreciating the relation of each incident to the whole—it will become a living memory instead of a series of detached pictures.

To-day and to-morrow there are to be special matinees at 3-30 at which the whole film will be shown. The Excelsior has also secured a film of the Derby, showing the sensational incident in which the King's horse was upset by a Suffragette and the "bumping" which led Craganour to be disqualified and this will be included in the programme.

AMERICA-INDIA.

The big "exclusive" picture which tops the bill here this week is entitled "The White Veil," and is an historical drama dealing with one of the most troubled periods in the history of Servia. A young nobleman, who was one of a secret brotherhood, formed against the then ruling Duke of Servia, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy and condemned to die on the scaffold. When in prison, he received a note from his mother giving him hopes of pardon. "When you pass our castle on the way to your execution," wrote his mother, "look up at the gallery window where I shall be standing. Should I be wearing a black veil, you must die as a hero, but should I be wearing a white veil you will know that you are pardoned."

Next morning, when the procession passes slowly down the streets, the young man sees his mother standing on the gallery wearing a white veil, the emblem of hope. With firm thread he mounts the scaffold, confident that he is pardoned. But his hopes are shattered. His mother, having failed in her appeal to the Duke, has donned the white veil merely to support her dear boy's courage during his last moments, so that he may die as a man for the honour of his house and name. The exceptional strength of the plot in conjunction with the excellence of the setting and photography, will make this film live long in the memory of the spectators.

MOTOR CAR AND GHARRY COLLIDE.

On Thursday, while Sir Balchandra Krishna, Kt., was being driven in his motor-car over Sandhurst Bridge, a hack victoria No. 188, driven by Noora Ebrahim, came down the bridge in the opposite direction, and the two collided at the turning into New Queen's Road. The off foreleg of the horse was broken below the knee. One of the shafts of the victoria was broken and the car was slightly damaged. Sir Balchandra said that on coming out of the Girgaum-road, his chauffeur sounded the horn and slowed down. The driver of the victoria came on apparently without taking warning and slackening speed, hence the collision. The owner of the horse, Peera Noora, would not allow the horse to be shot, and had it carried in an ambulance to to the pinjrapole.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1913.

420. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifle, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

421. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade on Monday the 30th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

422. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 2nd July at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. Subject. Scouting and Patrolling.

423. "G" Company first parade of the Season will be held on Monday the 30th instant at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Fall in 7-30 a.m. sharp.

Arms and Accoutrements will be on the Parade Ground.

All members are requested to attend.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th June 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

A Competition will be held to-day Saturday the 28th instant at the British Infantry, Range at Colaba commencing from 4-30 p.m S. T. (Weather permitting).

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Festival of "Saint Peter," or 6th Sunday after Trinity.—29th June, 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Eyre in E flat, Hymns 416, 554, 319, 520. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stawford in B. flat. Hymns 416, 20, 273. Collections for Poor Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Choral Matins. 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—Patronal Festival Saturday—6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong. Sunday—6-30 a. m., Holy Eucharist; 7-30 a. m., Matins; 8 a. m., Solemn Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Choral Evensong. Preacher Rev. Father Nicholson. Alms for Church Expenses.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon, Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain will celebrate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a. m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8-30 a.m., Choral celebration of the Holy Communion; 5-15 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion), (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church).—Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m.; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Sermon on The Belief in Immortality. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m,. 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. Dr. Scott; Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. J. Revnell. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Barrell Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

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BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

GLAXO is a New Zealand dairy product in which cow's milk is dried to a Powder after having been enriched with extra cream and milk sugar to bring it up to the standard of healthy breast milk. It has the great merit of not creating the hard curd of unmodified cow's milk, and consequently can be easily and quickly digested by a young or weak baby.

It is a powder and only requires mixing with hot water to at once make a purified germ-free enrich milk.

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TO THE COURT OF SPAIN.

Glaxo is economical as no milk has to be added. However hot or sultry the weather, Glaxo is always sweet and fresh.

Because Glaxo contains no starch, flour or cane sugar, but is a natural dairy preparation and not a patent food, it is largely used as many Children's Hospitals in London and recommended by doctors.

FREE :—Ask your Chemist for the GLAXO BABY BOOK—it will interest you and benefit your baby.

In sealed tins at Rs. 1-2, and Rs. 2-0 of all Chemists and Stores.

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Made in a Minute.
Delicious and Sustaining.
Keeps in all Climates.
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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 7 1s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, June 26. BOMBAY, June 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73		1-16
3 do. Rentes	84	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 13-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-8		
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43	91	
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 3-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4	un	chgd
do, 7 day Market Loans ..	4 7-8		1-2

Bar Gold ..77-9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Steady with small buyers.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 1,20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Transfers on Madras, Rs. 2,00,000, at 1s. 4d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£38,400,000	Dec. £ 150,000
Public Deposits	£18,000,000	Inc. £ 2,900,000
Other Deposits	£41,300,000	Inc. £ 300,000
Govt. Securities	£12,800,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	£16,200,000	Inc. £ 3,800,000
Notes and Coin	£28,200,000	Dec. £ 500,000

The Bank Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot		Firm. Quiet.
Futures	Barely.	Steady. Quiet.
Manchester	Buyers only	taking current requirements
Total Sales	...	6,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	500 "
Imports	...	8,000 "
Mid-Americans	...	6·80+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...	9·55 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug Sept.
6·50	6 51	6·42
+01	+02	+02
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·30	6·21	6·20
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar. Mar.-Apr.
6·19	6·19	6·20 6·21
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd unchgd

New York 11 a.m., July 12·13, Oct. 11·55.

New York official Noon call July 12·13 Oct. 11·56.

New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12 54, Oct. 11·62.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2 800
" Exports to Great Britain .	7,000
" Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton	...12·40—10

Futures—Month of July 12·05—15

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·46—10

Declined owing to foreign selling and to bearish private crop reports.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of July	... 12 47—04
Futures month of Oct.	... 11·53—11
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...	Nominal.
Do. Months—	...	.....
Do. Name of Ports—	...	.....
Wheat White Karachi	...37 1-4—1-4	
Do. Months	...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—	sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37—1-4	
Do. Month—	...	June July.
	London	—Nominal.

Tone—Dull.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe	...	Unchanged.
Barletto Russo	...	Do.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs		
85 p.c ex-ship.	...50 3-4	unchgd.
Do. Months—	...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—	Buyers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs.		
85 p. c ex ship	...51 3-8	—3-8
Do. Months—	...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Antwerp—	Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	... 47	unchgd.
Do. Months—	...	June-July.
Do Name of Port.	—Hamburg—	Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	...43+1-4	
Do Months—	...	June July.
Do. Name of Ports—	Dunkirk—	Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.		
Linseed Calcutta	43 7 1-2—6d.	
Do. Months—	...	June-July.
	London—	Value—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...42	unchgd.
Do. Months—	...	June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—	Antwerp—	Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-15-0—0-0-6
	July-Aug.—Hull—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 7-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 3 8 1-2 unchgd.

June-July—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...	£ 79 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	...	d. 6 7-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	...	£64—1-4

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Riverdale," "Dan".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar

O&F India (Double bags).. 13 2 1-4—3-4d.

Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet. Prices occasionally easier.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... } Neglected.

Months of Shipments ...

German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 1-4 unchgd

Months of Shipment ...Aug.—Sellers.

9 7 1-4—1-4—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Very quiet. Prices occasionally lower.

E & R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 7 1-2—3-4d.

Months of Shipments ...July-Sept.—Sellers.

Tone—Little doing and in favor of buyers.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.

Month of Shipment ...

Java Sugar.—Unchanged. Remains without activity.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [June 27TH 1913

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Bars ...	37,500	London	Hongkong Bank
111 Bars Silver ...	2,25,000	do	do
16 Boxes gold bars.	10,68,800	do	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes gold bars.	1,22,881	do	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Sovs ...	1,50,000	Aden	National Bank
19 Boxes Bars ...	1,40,5,400	London	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th June 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway...	198	2,8,283
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	195	128,355

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 20th June 1913		4 p.c.
Bank of Bom. "	" 12th June	5 "
Bank of Mad. "	" 17th June	6 "

EXCHANGE—

The market is steady and unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The business passing has been small.

We quote,—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d.
	August
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai "	...195 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 96 1-4 for Cash and 96 3-16 for the near settlement and after declining 1-16 in both positions closes steady as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	3	0
Settlement	... "	96	3	0
2nd "	... "	96	1	0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was steady and unchanged at 26 13-16 for ready and 27 1-8 for forward. New York was 1-8 down at 58 1-8. The local market opened at 68 9-16 ex duty for the first settlement and advanced early in the day to 68 11-16, but subsequently lost 1-16 of the advance and closes at our quotations for all positions.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0	9
Australian Gold	... "	24	0	0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... "	68	10	0
1st Settlement	... "	68	10	0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	8	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... "	78	0	0
1st Settlement March	... "	78	0	0
2nd Settlement	... "	77	14	0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 17.90 lakhs bills and 2.10 lakhs T T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 1s. 3 31-32d. respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 20 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 11.40 lakhs. The amount to be offered next week is again 20 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 6th June and arrived to-day with the mail of the 13th June brings £200,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns, but no silver, and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	70,000
Bombay ...	... "	Nil
Madras ...	... "	1,20,000
Total...	"	1,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 13th June and comes with the mail of the 20th. June brings £ 10,000 Silver, £180,000 gold and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	Nil
Bombay ...	... "	6,00,000
Madras ...	... "	4,40,000
Total...	"	10,40,000

The steamer which left London on the 20th June and comes with the mail of the 27th June brings £210,000 Silver £160,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	18,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	2,10,000
Madras ...	... "	2,80,000
Total...	"	24,00,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, at compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	2,01,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	32,16,000
Sundries	63,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	9,00,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities ...	Unchanged.	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	19,25,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,91,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	4,04,000	.....
Bullion	.....	17,000
Balance with other Banks ...	1,13,000	.....
Sundries ...	3,1,000	.....
Cash	.....	18,10,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913-13.	Bales. 1911-12	Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	40,254	22,415	+ 17,839
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th June 1913 ..	2,635,142	2,410,076	+225063
Shipments for the week	.....	...	.....
Europe ...	3,775	1,557	+ 2,197
China ...			
Japan ...	693	212	+ 583
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	52,473	10,390	+ 21, 83
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th June 1913 ...			
Europe ...	420,637	3,7,424	+ 93,263
China ...	35,13,	32,610	+ 3,524
Japan ...	861,442	806,03.	+ 57,355
Coast Ports ...	25,980	24,446	+ 1,534
Total...	13 8,243	1,,98,51	+155676
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,468	7,994	— 6,421
China ...			
Japan ...	18,931	8,901	+ 10,983
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 14th June 1913, 17,099 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 21st June 1913—9,812 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish...	183	273,971	273,180
Central India.	971	95,497	153,490
Barsee and Nagur ...	579	119,252	111,916
Berar ...	1,826	446,685	537,511
Central Provinces ...	2,528	267,817	357,919
Total Oomras	6,087	1,193,312	1,433,966
Dholleras ...	15,339	251,483	30,241
Broach ...	988	291,514	142,390
Compta and Dharwar ...	11,235	163,288	263,726
Westerns ...	3,711	98,092	
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	.....	345,968	123,964
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	2,101	130,357	95,975
Sind ...	459	118,207	93,489
Persian ...	194	2,498	4,828
American ..	120	33,369	204,213
Egyptian ..	.....	2,190	1,627
Other sorts...	.....	4,736	9,257
Total ...	40,254	2,635,142	2,410,076

a Or 26,904 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	490,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 26th June, 1913 ...	2,635,142
	3,035,142
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 26th June, 1913 ...	1,346,2 3
	1,688,89
Less Afloat	20,452
	1,668,447
Less Estimated mill consumption	863,000
	805,447
Less up-country by rail ...	26,911
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 27th June, 1913.	778,536
Difference since last week ...	— 14,464

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

See-saw markets have been the rule during the past week, and prices in the home markets have fluctuated daily on crop and weather reports from America. It is difficult to come to any conclusion as to the near course of the market, and we shall probably see a continuance of present conditions, at all events until the Bureau Report is issued next week. Crop accounts are on the whole favourable, but the least indication of unfavourable weather seems sufficient to send prices up. There is less confidence in lower prices than there was a short time ago, and the wave of pessimism which swept over America, appears to have passed. We shall no doubt see many ups and downs before the crop is really made, but in the near future it seems unlikely that values will decline to any material extent. It is said that a squeeze will be attempted for the summer months.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and today :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	12·05	12·05	unchgd.
" Oct. ...	11·56	11·49	— 05
Spot ...	12·35	12·40	+
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	12·36	12·47	+ 11
" Oct. ...	11·59	11·53	+ 06
Spot ...	129-16	12 5-8	+1-16
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July	6·49	6·50	+ 01
" Sept-Oct.	6·28	6·30	+ 02
Spot ...	6·77	6·80	+ 03

The local market has fluctuated during the week, particularly for new crop, and early in the week, good Broach March dropped about Rs. 5, owing to favourable rains up-country. Rates have since followed home advices, and on Tuesday, good Broach was down to Rs. 289. Yesterday the rate was Rs. 293, and to-day it is Rs. 290. There has been little business doing for forward delivery as operators are uncertain as to the course of the home markets. A small line of fine Khamgaon Akola, January, has been placed during the week at Rs. 276, a Commission house being the sellar. In old crop for July, some sales of Coomptas, Sawginned and Westerns are reported.

Ready cotton is quiet but steady with a small to moderate enquiry chiefly by mills. Bengals at Rs. 235 to Rs. 245, according to quality, have been in demand. Coomptas, Sawginned and Miraj styles have also found buyers. Mathias have been placed at Rs. 235 to Rs. 243, and Khandeish at about the same rates, but for the best lots as high as Rs. 246 has been paid. Khamgaon Akola sorts are fetching about Rs. 253 to Rs. 256, and Amraoti Rs. 258 to Rs. 260. Exporters have bought quietly.

As we anticipated last week, a return of the monsoon current has given favourable rain over the greater part of the cotton area, and prospects have improved. Sowing is now in progress in the Berars and parts of the Central provinces, as also in the Barsi Nugger districts. Reports from the Punjab and United Provinces are encouraging. Very heavy rain is reported in Kathiawar, Bhavnagar having had nearly nine inches in one day. A break would now be beneficial, but at the time of writing there is no sign of it locally.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

WELD AND CO.:—"Market declined on long liquidation July New York in order to avoid tenders to-morrow."

PRIVATE :—"Do not think market will be sustained."

GRUNING AND CO.:—"A continuance of present weather will do harm. Prevailing opinion is that a squeeze will be attempted for summer months."

PRIVATE :—"We expect Bureau Report will show an average condition of 82·5."

QUOTATIONS.—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	290	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	253	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	...	241	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	...	275	do

OLD CROP.

		Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar	...	270	July
Good M. G. Coompta	...	278	do
Good M. G. Westerns	...	274	do
Good H. G. Westerns	...	268	do
Good M. G. Miraj	...	287-8	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING —

Opening Tone	... Easy.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000
Total Imports	... 8,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·45 (?)	6·45 (?)	6·36 (?)
—05	—05	—06
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·25 (?)	6·19	6 16
—05	—05	—04
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·15	6 15	6·16
—04	—04	—04

FREIGHTS.

The market is quiet and rates are rather easier. The following business is reported :—

ANTWERP.—250 tons relets in ready steamer at 16.6 seeds cotton. For November December 4,000 tons (2000 tons each month) at 14s light seeds, 15s. 9d. seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK.—500 tons August at 14s. 6d. light seeds cotton 1500 tons September at 14s.6d. light seeds, 16s. 6d. cotton; and 1,200 tons October at the same rates.

HULL :—300 tons ready at 13s. 6d. light seeds, 300 tons December at 14s,3d. light seeds, 18s. 3d. wheat; and 300 tons January at the same rates. 4,000 tons (1,000 tons each month) December to March at 14s. light seeds.

LONDON:—1000 tons July shipment at 13s. light seeds.

FIXTURES:—s. s. "Detmold" full cargo Ore to Barrow at 19s. July-August.

The following are rates :—

JULY.

ANTWERP	14s. 6d.	1 s	16s. 6d.	s c.
DUNKIRK	14s.	"	16s. 6d.	"
LIVERPOOL	16s.	"	16s. 6 l.	"
MARSEILLES				
HAVRE	17s.	"	19s.	"
HULL	14s. 6d.	"		

AUGUST.

HAMBURG	14s. 6d.	1 s	16s. 6d.	s c:
GENOA	16s.	,,	17s.	,,
TRIESTE VENICE	21s.	"	22s.	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with, receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	4,756,771	3,162,035
Linseed	2,733,226	2,891,012
Rape, Rii ...	851,663	828,768
Ginge lyced ...	1,040,015	617,26
Poppyseed ...	336,704	2,5,800
Groundnuts ...	716,6 9	829,035
Castorseed ...	1,429,405	977,89
Rice ...	2,897,378	2,526,097
Myrabolams ...	514,365	712,035
Cottonseed ...	2,586,084	2,366,5 5
Mowrasced ...	46,007	14,3 2
Gram ...	593,674	940,196
Jowar ...	467,536	611,284
Maize ...	5,821	364,281
Barley ...	131,903	Not recorded

LINSEED :—

There is nothing of importance to report in this market. Prices have fluctuated within narrow limits in sympathy with home advices. There has been a moderate demand for ready seed, and business has also been done for September delivery. In new crop there is a small speculative business doing in the bazaar. The tone of the market at the close is steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	7	0 B.T.
September ...	"	8	6	6 R.T.
April-May ...	"	8	14	0 "

RAPESEED :—

The market has been quiet but steady during the week and prices show little change.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore	" 7	11	0	B.T.
Brown Delhi	" 8	9	0	R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	" 8	14	0	R.T.
" Guzerat	" 8	8	0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

This market is also quiet but steady with little business doing. There is some enquiry for hard red and hard yellow.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5	5	0	R. T.
" Delhi, Sept ...	5	10	0	"
White Delhi April-May	5	11	3	"
Hard Red 50 p. c. ...	33	8	0	"
" Yellow 50 p, c.	35	8	0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Prices for yellow varieties are steadier but there is little business doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p c.	Rs.	62	0 0
Black Kutni ...	"	49	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat	"	66	0 0
" Secunderabad	"	63	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

The market continues quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote :

Ready ... Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Rates are unchanged and there is a moderate business passing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—

Prices are slightly easier and the tone of the market is quiet.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Stocks are small and prices are well maintained though there is not much doing.

We quote:—

Bold	Rs.	51	8 0
Small	"	49	0 0

MOWRASEED :—

There is a moderate business doing and prices are almost unchanged.

We quote :—

July-Sept... ...Rs. 8 3 6 R.T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	40,254	bales.
Wheat	28,365	cwts.
Linseed	156,149	"
Rapeseed	28,089	"
Gingellyseed ...	14,573	"
Poppyseed	5,590	"
Groundnuts... ...	9,8 5	"
Castorseed	38,031	"
Rice	31,241	"
Myrabollams... ...	5,439	"
Cottonseed	23,075	"
Mowrasced	13,468	"
Gram	40,527	"
Jowar	1,217	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	2,753	"

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been little business doing during the past week. Buyers have been disinclined to operate owing to recent heavy purchases, but on the other hand spinners are firm and refuse the lower rates offered. Under the existing circumstances there seems little chance of business being put through to any extent.

Weekly sales from Shanghai..500 bales.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Manchester market remains quiet but steady with only a small business doing. The local market is dull and prices for some goods are declining. The umpire question still remains unsettled, but further negotiations are proceeding.

WHITE GOODS.—We have no change to report in this market, which continues dull.

GREY GOODS.—The demand continues very slack. Bazaar rates are declining.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—This market continues very dull and there is little enquiry.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS AND DHOOTIES.—We have no change to report. There is little or no demand and the market is quiet.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market remains very quiet.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—After the great slump, the Home market has firmed up a bit and the latest quotation is £ 79. The drop has however quite paralyzed our market and rupee prices are declining.

COAL MARKET.

	Ready.	Forward.
Heilgelo's anthracite coal	...Nil	Rs. 17
" Standard coal	...Nil	Rs. 17

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong.

Snowflake Brand ...	150°	per case.
American	...	Rs. 6 0 2
White Rose Brand...	150°	
American	...	" 5 12 2
Chester Brand ...	175°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 2 2
Davoe's Imp. Brilliant	76°	
Abel A'can	...	" 5 0 2
Monkey Brand ...	125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
Tiger Brand ...	125°	
American	...	" 4 14 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...	125°	per 2 tins 4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...	125°	4 5 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins	125°	per 8 l. gals " 3 11 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand in tins...	125°	" 4 5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates.	Delivery charges extra. Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins	4 5 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11 6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3 1 6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3 6
Burmah Candles per pound...	0 4 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and active and rates have advanced in mill shares during the week with large transactions reported. Good rains all over the country have helped to put up prices. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed handsat Rs. 1,705, Bank of Indias are steady at Rs 68 1-2, Eastern Bank are unchanged at Rs. 87, Indian Specie have ruled at and about Rs. 65 1-2, Bombay Merchants' Bank shares are steady at Rs. 12 3-4, In mill companies, Central Indias have improvedto Rs.2150 Swadeshies to Rs. 1,730, Crescents to Rs. 125, Davids to Rs.542 1-2, Fazulbhais to Rs. 560, Chinas are steady at Rs. 800, Colaba Land and Mill Co. Shares at Rs. 1,485, Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 145 and Rs. 147 1-2 Finlays have improved to Rs.380 Hindustan Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 660, James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 200, Khattau Makanji Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 1,400, Kohinoors to Rs. 805, Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs.1,485, Maneckji Petits have kept steady at and about Rs. 3,200, New Great Eastern are unchanged at Rs. 245, New City of Bombay are steady at Rs.1,080, Phoenix at Rs. 166 1-4 Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,480, Sun Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 130, Swans have improved to Rs. 297 1-2. In Press Companies the rates are quiet, Indian Cotton at Rs. 140, New Berars at Rs. 552 1-2, New Mofussils at Rs. 875. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 595, Ahmedabad Dholkas at Rs. 133, Ahmedabad Prantej are steady at Rs. 670, Amritsar Pattis are unchanged at Rs. 137, Sind Light Railway shares are unchanged at Rs. 141, Upper Sind Light Railways have changed hands at Rs. 14 1-2, Premium Gujerat Railways at Rs. 121 1-2, Central Provinces at Rs. 97. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are unchanged at Rs. 640, The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Companies Limited Ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 203 and Preference shares at Rs. 174, Bombay Steam Navigation Companies Ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 230 and Preference shares at Rs. 270, Port Canning and Land Improvement Companies shares are steady at Rs. 860, Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 20 1-4, The Tata Iron and Steel Companies Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 97, Deferred shares have declined to Rs. 203 and Preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 173 to 174, Treachers are at Rs. 520. The Tata Hydro Electric Printing Supply Companies Limited Ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 905 and Preference shares to Rs. 705, to Rs. 710. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, June 26.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	5,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·43—10
Future Cotton at New York July	12·05—15
Future Cotton at New York October	11·49—10
Tone Market at closing Spot..	... ..
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Quiet

General Tone Market opened :—Lower and declined on bearish private crop reports and foreign selling.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—July	12·47—04
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October	11·53—11
Future closing tone.— ...	Quiet

LIVERPOOL, June 26.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	6,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...		800 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	...	8,000
Oconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.		5
Oconada Ginned—London C. I. F.		5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...		9·55
Good Bhownuggar ...		5 11-16d.
Good Bengal		5 8-32d.
F. G. Bengal		5 12-32d.
Fine Bengal		5 16-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn...		5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...		...6d. June-July
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...		11
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).		11 1-8
Weft 54 American ...		12 1-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ...		13 1-2
Weft 32's		14 3-8
Twist 36	

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DECREE FOR MUNICIPALITY.

SEVERE COMMENTS FROM BENCH.

In the course of his judgment in the suit, in which the Municipality of Bombay claimed Rs. 1,665-4-8 from Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, balance due from the defendants for Municipal property taxes and charges for water supplied, Mr. Justice Davar stated that the defendants applied in chambers for a transfer of the suit to the High Court to his Lordship, and it was accordingly transferred to that Court from the Small Causes Court, where it was filed. After the transfer the defendants put in a written statement, in which they disputed the plaintiffs' claim. They set up a special reference to the Halalkore tax, they complained that the water tax was assessed on a wholly unjustifiable basis, and they asserted that the property tax sought to be recovered was far in excess of what the plaintiffs were justly entitled to claim.

The facts proved disclosed a state of affairs which, to put it very mildly, is most peculiar. It appears that, for a long time, there had been serious differences between Mr. B. D. Banaji, the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality and the defendants, and such differences had led to considerable ill-feeling and much heated correspondence. The defendants had openly charged the Assessor and Collector with acting unfairly towards them with a view to harassing and causing annoyance to them, and they had complained that they had been over-assessed and unfairly charged with respect to their properties by the Municipal officers. Neither Mr. Banaji nor any of the defendants had been called before his Lordship. Mr. Banaji's assistant, Mr. Wald, was called to give formal proof of the plaintiffs' claim. He admitted that the defendants had made charges and his only answer was, "we did not think it worth our while to repudiate them." For the purpose of the case it was quite unnecessary to say anything further on that head, except that from the facts proved before his Lordship and the documents put in, it seemed to his Lordship very clear that the Assessor and Collector, Mr. Banaji, and the officers of the Works Water Department of the Municipality, had acted with contemptuous indifference to the complaints of the defendants, and had not shown that consideration and courtesy which a tax-payer of Bombay had a right to expect from a Municipal subordinate. "The one exception that stands out conspicuously is the Municipal Commissioner, who has evinced a desire to act fairly and with consideration towards the defendants, but his good intentions seem to have been defeated by the high-handed action of his subordinates. I have felt it my duty to make these remarks, because the course adopted by the plaintiffs in connection with their dealings with the defendants in respect of this claim seems to me to be very extraordinary, and one which, I was glad to hear Mr. Wald say in the witness-box, is not the course usually adopted in other cases.

The facts proved show that, when bills for water charges were presented as early as 1910, the defendants wrote protesting that the charges were unjustifiable. It appears that the defendants are the owners of mills and factories, and are consumers of a large quantity of water. Their case is that during the monsoons and subsequent period, while there was water in the their wells they did not make use of the Municipal water, but used their well water as long as the same was available. The Municipal meters, it has been admitted, had been out of order for months, and no correct record was consequently available of the water that was consumed. The defendants complained that the basis on which they had been charged, was most unfair to them. That there must have been some truth in their complaint is clear from the fact that in some cases the bills were amended and corrected. Similarly, in respect of property tax, the defendants complain that they have been taxed on the footing that the whole of their factories and mills were working, whereas as a matter of fact a large portion of the mill was closed, and ought not to have been charged for, or ought to have been charged for at a lower rate. When these bills were presented from time to time, the defendants when they found that they could not get redress and their complaints were unheeded, instead of taking proceedings under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Act and appealing to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court against demands made by the Municipality, very unwisely constituted themselves the judges of what ought to have been the right amount charged and having decided that for themselves, they sent cheques for the admitted amounts informing the plaintiffs that they sent the same in full settlement of their claim under each particular bill. The plaintiffs retained these cheques and wrote back to the defendants acknowledging receipt and informing them that the amount was kept in deposit. The defendants clamoured for receipts for the bills, but they were not sent. This went on for some time until the end of January 1911, when the Assessor and Collector conceived a novel idea of adjusting accounts. His Lordship ventured to think that this was a most extraordinary and unbusiness-like course of proceeding on the part of the Municipality, and was not distinguished by either wisdom or good sense on the part of those responsible for it. The result is that the defendants now contend that there has been accord and satisfaction of all the disputed items, and that they hold fully receipted bills from the plaintiffs and the few unreceipted bills could not but be admitted by the plaintiffs to have been fully paid. It seems to me that the contention is of no avail to the defendants. The plaintiffs did not accept the cheques for smaller amounts sent by the defendants in satisfaction of the whole debt covered by the bill.

Further his Lordship stated that, with regarded to the contention of the defendants that under section 59 of the Contract Act, the plaintiffs had no right to appropriate moneys paid by them in discharge of admitted amounts in bills as payment made in discharge of disputed items. His Lordship held that the defendants could not be permitted to take advantage of an error of judgment of a subordinate officer of the plaintiffs in making an adjustment. Taking, therefore, this suit as a suit for the recovery of the disputed balance of the bills, the only question was: are the plaintiffs entitled now to recover those amounts, and is it open to the defendants to enter into the merits of the plaintiffs' claims and show that the charges and taxes as claimed were unauthorised, unjustifiable and excessive. His Lordship held that he had no jurisdiction to enter into the merits of the disputes between the parties in this suit. His Lordship came to that conclusion after much anxious consideration, and his mind had by no means been free from doubt.

His Lordship disallowed Rs. 70 out of the claim of the plaintiffs, and passed a decree for Rs. 1,545-4-8.

COSTS DISALLOWED.

Regarding the question of costs, his Lordship stated that, whatever hesitation and doubt His Lordship had had with reference to decreeing the plaintiffs' claim, his Lordship had no doubt whatever in his mind that that was a case in which costs ought not to follow the event and the defendants ought not to be allowed to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit. The facts his Lordship had set out in the body of the judgment afforded the amplest justification. His Lordship's order refusing to give the plaintiffs their costs of the suit. It might be said that the costs were increased by the defendants' action in having the suit transferred to the High Court. In his Lordship's opinion that this was eminently a fit case for transfer to the High Court. Besides involving questions of difficulty, the defendants were entitled to discovery and inspection of plaintiffs' documents which they could not get in the Small Causes Court. This had been a case of considerable hardship to the defendants. The correspondence before his Lordship clearly showed that the defendants had grave cause of complaint against the charges demanded and the assessments fixed by the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs in their correspondence had given no satisfactory answer to the defendants' repeated angry complaints. Their grievances were treated with indifference, and many of their reasonable requests were never attended to. The inspectors manipulated the meter cards in any way they liked, and the defendants' request that their representative should be present seemed to have been utterly unheeded. The Municipal Commissioner seemed to have attached some importance to the defendants' complaints, but his subordinates were determined to thwart all attempts of the defendants to have a proper investigation of their complaints, and, owing to the blunder of the defendants in not appealing to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court the plaintiffs had succeeded in obtaining a decree according to their own demands. His Lordship thought in that case it would be in the highest degree unjust to the defendants to make them pay the plaintiffs' costs of this suit.

The plaintiffs were not entitled to interest from the date of filing of the suit, but only from the date of judgment at 6 per cent.

STATION MASTER CONVICTED.

Before the First Class Magistrate of Sholapur, Ramchandra Hari, Station Master of Kadabgaon, was charged with endangering the safety of passengers travelling in a passenger train, by disobeying rules framed under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, of 1890.

The facts of the case were that on the 9th August 1912, the engine driver of a transhipping goods train, which was drawn up on the line at the Kadabgaon station yard was shunting under the accused's orders. One of the nine waggons he was shunting back into the dead-engine siding got derailed just across the working levers and lock. The key working this lock and the levers was jammed beyond an easy removal. A few minutes after the derailment a passenger train to which "line clear" had been given came up from Borati Station and dashed into the derailed waggon. The engine and two or three waggons of the train were terribly smashed and some of the passengers were injured.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused, observing that the driver of the train was responsible for the collision, as he had disregarded the danger signals.

The Government Pleader had applied to the High Court against this order of acquittal and the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shah yesterday heard the appeal and delivered judgment. The accused was convicted under section 101 of Act IX of 1890 and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.

The Third Criminal Sessions for the year 1913 were held yesterday, at the High Court, Bombay, Mr. Justice Macleod presiding:—

John Amersingh, an Indian Christian, 20, was charged before a common jury with kidnapping a girl named Hirabai (12) from the possession of her lawful mother and stealing her ornaments, worth Rs. 26.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, barrister, was for the prosecution and the accused was undefended.

The facts of the case as briefly related were that the complainant, Hirabai, was a student in a missionery school at Tardeo, where the accussed was a teacher. One day he wrote her a letter and induced her to run away with him. The girl had some ornaments on her worth Rs. 26 which the accused took from her and sold to a Marwari. After that he to the girl to Mahalaxmi station and from there, by stages, they went to Ahmedabad.

When the complainant's mother heard that her daughter had been kidnapped by the accused she reported the matter to the police and the police after some investigation found the accused at Ahmedabad in the house of his sister, with Hirabai.

The accused defended himself by saying that the girl was sent with him, at the instance of her mother. He did not write a letter nor did he send a message to the girl through a Hindu named Govind. Hirabai went with him of her own accord to the Marwari's shop, and gave him her ornaments.

His Lordship having summed up the case to the jury, the jury unanimously returned a verdict of guilty on the first charge while the accused was acquitted on the second charge.

His Lordship then in, delivering judgment, observed that kinapping a minor was a serious offence but in this case the girl had willingly gone away with the accused. The Court took the facts of the case into consideration and having considered the accused's age ordered him to be detained till the rising.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The case in which Mamoo Jaffer, a Mahomedan, was charged with attempt to murder his brother and voluntarily causing grevious hurt to a public servant, was next tried.

Mr. Chatfield conducted the prosecution, while the accused was undefended.

Abdulla Jaffer, complainant in the case, examined by Mr. Chatfield, said, that the accused was his brother. His father died some 14 years ago without leaving any property. The accused was in the habit of going to his shop and creating a disturbance there. On April 12th the accused as usual went to his shop and demanded some money. Having been refused, he went away, and while witness was talking to a customer, the accused came from behind and stabbed him with a knife, causing four serious wounds. The complainant cried for help, and Ghedi Thala, a police constable came and tried to seize the accused. A struggle ensued and the police constable was injured. Subsequently the accused was arrested by two other constables. As the complainant was seriously injured, he was removed to the hospital, where he was detained for 24 days. The police constable was also removed to the hospital.

The accused's defence was that his brother owed him a certain amount of money and when he demanded it, he was refused. That led to an altercation.

The jury found the accused guilty on all the charges, and his Lordship sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

FIVE YEARS FOR POCKET-PICKING.

The next prisoner was Tukaram Rama, who was charged with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 90-11 belonging to one Vishnu Narher Lanke.

Mr. Barrow, barrister-at-law, appeared for the Crown, while the accused was undefended.

The evidence showed that on the 13th inst., when the complainant was purchasing a ticket at the Victoria Terminus for Mulkapur, the accused who was loitering near the ticket office, followed the complainant to the platform and snatched a purse from the complainant's coat pocket. Two ticket-collectors having seen this caught the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that he was drunk at the time and did not know what happened.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. As he had several previous convictions, he was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF HOUSE TRESPASS.

The last case disposed of by his Lordship yesterday was that of a Hindu, named Makund Ramji, who was charged with house trespass.

Mr. S. D. Bhedwar represented the Crown, while the accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 16th instant, the accused broke open the door and entered the room of Thakurbai, residing near the Crawford Market. When she returned home she saw the accused forcing open a box and removing some untensils. She raised an alarm, when the accused caught her, and in a struggle between them he tore her saree and broke some of her bangles. Some neighbours who heard the noise came, seized the accused and handed him over to the police.

The accused in his defence said that he was on bad terms with the complainant's husband. He was drunk at the time of the alleged offence and did not know what happened.

The jury unanimously found him guilty, and he was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.

Abdulla Mohamed, a Mahomedan boy aged 15, was placed by Inspector Chapman before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, and charged with the theft of a gold watch and chain valued at Rs. 330 and belonging to Mr. Alexander H. Whyte, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., from his house at Marine Lines.

On the night of the 2nd instant, Mr. Whyte placed his watch and chain on a table in his dressing-room and went to sleep. The next morning when he woke up he found them missing. On the 18th instant the police, in the course of certain enquiries, got information that the boy had committed the theft, and arrested him. He was taken to Mr. Whyte's house and he showed the way in which he committed the theft. But the property could not be recovered. The accused said that he gave the watch and chain to a Bori, but the latter would not now admit the receipt of it.

The Magistrate considering that the accused was very young sentenced him to receive twelve stripes.

BITING OFF A MAN'S NOSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Sargon charged two persons named Rabha Ranchod and Rama Bhiva with causing grievous hurt to another, named Natha Raghunath, residing at Dhobie Talao, by biting off his nose.

It appeared that Natha and the two accused were gambling together in the Improvement Trust chawl. On the evening of the 25th instant the first accused, Rabha Ranchod, lost all his money. He then asked Natha to give him some pice to get a cup of tea, but Natha refused. Rabha then attacked Natha and Rama, the other accused, joined in. In the course of the struggle, Rabha bit off a portion of the nose of Natha. Natha raised an alarm and a police constable took him to the G. T. Hospital where his wound was dressed.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

PERSONNEL OF BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

The following press note has been issued:—The Government of India commend to the careful consideration of local Governments the whole question of Mahomedan education and suggest that local committees should be appointed to consider and submit recommendations. The Governor in Council is in complete agreement with the Government of India in this proposal and has been pleased to appoint the following committee to consider and report what special measures should be taken for the promotion of primary, secondary and collegiate education and the education of girls among the Mahomedan community of the Presidency proper. The case of Sind will be considered separately:—

Chairman—The Director of Public Instruction.

Members—Mr. F. B. P. Lory, Educational Inspector, S. D., Mr. Ibrahimkhan Ismailkhan Pathan, Special Mahomedan Deputy Educational Inspector for the southern division; the Hon'ble Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed; the Hon'ble Sardar Saiyid Ali El Edroos; the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy; Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Sayid Mian Kadri, I. S. O., Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. Ibrahim Mahomed Sayani, retired Head Master, Surat High School.

The Committee should meet in Poona during the monsoon, the first meeting being convened a few days before the next meeting of the Legislative Council.

DEPARTURES.

The following is the list of passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "India," Captain C. G. Talbot, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Agree, Mr A C
Archer, RAMC, Maj S A
Arnowitz, Mr J
Ashton, Mr and Mrs
Balfour, Miss M S
Balabhai Mr C B
Barry, Rev W and Mrs
Bechhofer, Mrs C E
Bisset, Mr W S S
Branford, Mr R
Bryce, Mr F and Mrs
Bryce, Miss
Burney, Lt-Col P de S
Cartland, Mr R A
Carlill, Mr R J
Cockburn, Brig-Genl W F
Colett, Mr A P
Corry, Captain J B
Crook, Mr J W
Cully, Miss E M
Daniell, Captain F E
Daunt, Capt W J O'B
Delamain, Mrs W S
Donald, Mr J
Dovey, Mr A G
Dunbar, Mr L G
Eslick, Mr J W
Gazdar, Mr D B
Gordon, Mr J K
Greenbush, Mr E L
Guthrie, Mr, Mrs and infant
Halliday, Mrs Olive M
Harrison, Mr R C
Henley, R I M, Comdr C B
Hodgson, Mr R C and Mrs
Holmes, Mr A G
Horne, Capt J H
Humfrey, Miss B
Hunter, Mr W B
Ingles, Capt J
Ivens, Capt H T C
Jackson, Mr J M
James, Captain G G
Jeffard, Mr W W
Khimchand, Mr Balobhai
Lart, Mr W
Leatham, Sergt-Major, Mrs child and infant
Lindsay, Mr C B
Low, Mr H V
Mangos, Mr A D
Naoroji, Mrs and child
Naoroji, Miss
Newman, Mrs E A R
Overton, Mr J J R
Perry, Mr B A H
Peterson, Mrs J C K
Phipps, Mr C B H
Ramchandra, Mr Jamal
Reynolds, Mr C
Richardson, Mrs Cecil
Rooke Mr H
Schmidt, Mr O
Stevenson, Mr F J
Stock, Mr C G
Stocker, Captain E H
Stratton, Mr F B
Thebe, Mr T J B
Thomas, Mrs F J
Tozer, Mr H S
Turner, Captain F T
Tweedie, Mr and Mrs
Vivian, Mr T
Von Emthamer, Mr A C
Walker, Mrs G
Wallis, Captain H J K
Wakefield, Captain B J
Warren, Mr F H
Wooley, Mrs A E
Whately, Mr R
White, Mr T A and Mrs
Wilson, KCMG, Hon Sir Guy Fleetwood
Woodhead, Mr G
Wyndham, Mr P

THE Indian Church Aid Association, Church House, Westminster, has received a donation of £ 51 towards the endowment fund of the newly-created Bishopric of Dornakal.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mlle. Roshanara in her "Incense Dance."

The Jackovlew Troupe of Russian Dancers.

For this evening and the ensuing week the Royal Opera House seemingly intends to justify the prediction of outrivalling all previous efforts at variety entertainment in India, not only in regard to quality of talent, but in the actual number of events. Quite an extensive programme is provided by Mlle. Roshanara alone, and as in London and other great centres, Bombay has already learnt that the audience may look forward to an unique choreographic exposition from this lady, whose dances have a double value in their allegorical or historical significance added to an ability in choreographic expression rarely seen. The first item, an Incense Dance typifies the old Indian ceremony, whereby the young Hindu widow dedicates herself to the temple. The Snake Dance is a portrayal of the ancient worship of Naga, the snake god, held in Nagpur. Two modern classical dances will also be given by the same artiste. The story of Sir Francis Drake is ever fresh, and interest should be keen on witnessing the virile incidents and dramatic episodes in the film of "Drake's Love Story" which will be shown. The pictures are said to correctly depict the life of the period and during the course of the plot, Drake's triumphant visit to London and the occasion of his knighthood are pictorially represented. A Cossack Festival executed according to true Slavonic characteristics and with quaint folk-songs is to be given by the Jackovlew Trio and no doubt will be rendered in as exhilarating a style as heretofore by the Russian dancers. For the ladies a special attraction probably will be a cinema review of the latest modes of Paris; to the male spectator the personal charms of the wearers should form an equal attraction. The foregoing, with various minor features promises well and it remains to be seen whether expectation will be realized.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.

The following is sent to us for publication:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June 1913.

From C. W. A. Turner, Esquire, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

To, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.

Sir,—I am directed to reply to the memorial dated 8th March 1913 submitted by you as President of the Fifth Bombay Provincial Temperance Conference.

2. With reference to the fifth resolution regarding the opening of liquor shops at fairs and places of pilgrimage, I am to invite attention to paragraph 2 of Government.—

* Published in the Supplement to the Bombay Government Gazette of 12th August 1909.

* Resolution No. 7713 dated 7th August 1909, which conveys the orders of Government, on the principle to be observed in such cases.

3. The Governor in Council is unable to accept the recommendation made in the 6th resolution to prohibit the sale of liquor to aboriginal tribes.

4. Reports have been called for on the proposals contained in the seventh resolution. * The employment by licences for the sale of excisable articles of persons below 18 years of age is already prohibited.

5. The third resolution § will be separately considered by Government.

6. The remaining resolutions§§ will be examined when certain information which has been called for in connection with the remarks made by a deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for India on 18th July 1912, comes under consideration.—I have, etc,

(Sd.) C. W. A. TURNER,
Under Secretary to Government.

* To extend the enforcement of the prohibition of the sale of liquors to minors from the age of 14 as at present to the age of 18.

§ *Re* direct temperance teaching in schools, the introduction of temperance lessons in the Vernacular Readers, etc.

§§ *Re* (i) The appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes of the serious increase in the consumption of liquor, (ii) extension of the powers of the Advisory Excise Committee, (iii) daily early closing of liquor shops and their entire closing on Sundays and gazetted holidays.

BOMBAY DOCTOR'S DEATH.

By this mail letters have been received by the relatives of the late Dr. H. I. Jan Mahomed, of Bombay, in London, on the 6th inst. This has already been briefly reported by Reuter. It now appears from the letters which have been received from the Hon. Mr. Baig and from his brother-in-law, Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, that the deceased, together with his mother, sister and brother-in-law reached Marseilles on the 31st ultimo. From there the latter went to Karlsbad and the deceased proceeded to London, where he arrived on the 4th instant and put up at the National Liberal Club. He received several friends, on the 5th and 6th instant, and on the night of 6th he slept but did not rise as usual. Diabetic coma came over him while he was asleep. The Hon. Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig was near him. His friends including Dr. Hale White, Senior Medical Officer of Guy's Hospital, visited him. But he was quite unconscious all along. The funeral took place on Thursday, the 12th instant, and was largely attended.

CHURCH CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 27.

The Most Rev. Dr. G. A. Lefroy, Metropolitan of India and Ceylon, has arrived in Bangalore for the forthcoming Ecclesiastical Conference, and is the guest of the Bishop of Madras. Several important church matters are to be discussed at the conference, the dates of which are not fixed. It is expected that the Bishop of Bombay will also attend.

THE WEATHER.

GREATER ACTIVITY OF ARABIAN SEA CURRENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 27.

The Arabian Sea monsoon current has become more active, and the rainfall due to it has increased considerably, while the sea is rough or moderately rough from Bombay to Calicut. Another shallow depression passed inland from the Bay is shown this morning with its centre near Calcutta. It has given moderate to heavy rain at the Coast stations around the head of the Bay.

The rainfall has been mostly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the East Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and the west coast; fairly general in Burma, Central Provinces, Bombay, the Deccan, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Kyaukypu, five inches; Akyab and Myitkyina, two; Lashio and Dibrugarh, one and a half; Silohar, one; Cox's Bazar and Barisal, three; Narayanganj and Jessore, one; Calcutta, one and a half; Saugor Island, five; Balasore, False Point, Ranchi and Hazaribagh, two; Bareilly and Meerut, one and a half; Dehra Dun and Chakratta, one; Amballa, Kotah, Surat and Ahmedabad, two; Deesa, one and a half; Mount Abu, Nagpur and Chanda, one; Bombay and Poona, three, and Ratnagiri, two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Northeast of India.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of considerable intensity at its origin four thousand miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 10 hours forty-six minutes yesterday, and a local shook of moderate intensity from a distance of about one hundred miles was recorded at four hours fifty-nine minutes this morning.

AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Himalaya" Captain H. G. Evans, R.N.R., which arrived in harbour yesterday, from London, reports having encountered strong monsoon and high S. W. seas.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hospl.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	24·66	23·20	21·57
Friday, 27th June....	1·32	2·58	2·85
Total.....	26·98	25·78	24·42
Same date last year,	0·07	0·12	0·00

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. June 27.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill.	2 8	19 60	9 96	10 24

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 27th June	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
4 73	28 43

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 26th	9 3	85 5	...	...
Jask	97 3	84 8	...	...
Muskat 26th	100 3	88 1	...	...
Maltan	96 8	80 0	...	0·67
Rawalpindi	93 9	77 1	...	3·94
Lahore	91 4	78 2	...	1·51
Sirsa ...	103 8	71 5	0·78	6·02
Ambala ...	90 5	73 9	1·80	6·67
Delhi ...	91 5	75 3	...	4·83
Agra ...	97 0	82 5	...	0·78
Mainpuri ...	97 8	81 6	...	0·19
Jhansi ...	95 1	79 0	0·08	0·66
Cawnpore ...	89 6	79 0	0·02	2·92
Allahabad ...	90 1	76 5	0·03	3·73
Jacobabad ...	106 1	88 8	...	0·82
Karachi ...	91 0	82 5	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	91 6	79 2	0·71	3·41
Jaipur ...	94 2	75 1	...	4·07
Kotah ...	97 6	74 4	1·77	2·81
Bhuj ...	97 0	81 0	...	2·47
Dwarka ...	80 8	83 2	...	1·95
Veraval ...	82 1	79 2	0·26	17·13
Rajkot ...	88 6	74 4	0·43	9·28
Bhavnagar Para.	81 5	72 8	4·86	18·54
Surat ...	81 9	74 3	2·03	14·41
Ahmedabad ...	91 6	75 7	2·04	8·14
Deesa ...	97 8	75 9	1·54	4·35
Neemuch ...	92 9	72 0	0·38	3·90
Indore ...	86 6	74 1	0·11	6·41
Jubbulpore ...	89 8	76 3	0·24	8·55
Saugor ...	87 3	74 6	0·08	6·24
Hoshangabad ...	91 6	76 4	...	4·80
Khandwa ...	83 2	75 1	0·11	8·52
Akola ...	89 2	76 0	0·43	5·91
Amraoti ...	88 8	75 3	0·51	14·70
Nagpur ...	85 1	74 8	1·13	10·77
Chanda ...	90 1	74 0	1·21	8·67
Raipur ...	89 7	74 6	0·16	4·92
BOMBAY ...	85 1	76 4	3·49	22·03
Ratnagiri ...	84 8	74 9	2·43	23·79
Mormugao ...	85 0	75 7	0·72	25·03
Karwar ...	86 7	76 5	0·60	26·10
Malegaon ...	83 9	72 1	0·51	4·82
Ahmednagar ...	75 1	70 0	0·02	9·99
Poona ...	75 5	71 8	2·69	1·19
Sholapur ...	88 3	74 1	...	4·61
Bijapur ...	87 2	71 8	0·11	3·64
Belgaum ...	78 3	67 0	0·41	7·84
Aurangabad ...	80 8	71 2	...	6·62
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	90 4	74 7	0·34	5·32
Hyderabad ...	91 3	75 2	...	3·46
Mangalore ...	86 8	73 8	0·60	26·16
Calicut ...	83 3	72 6	0·63	24·65
Cochin ...	8 7	73 7	0·36	20·81
Colombo ...	86 0	76 0	...	5·22
Masulipatam ...	97 8	81 7	...	1·18
Bellary ...	91 0	77 3	...	0·87
Guddapah ...	4 7 5	79 5	...	0·29
Madras ...	102 0	83 0	...	0·13
Bangalore ...	83 8	65 3	...	2·46
Coimbatore ...	89 9	67 8	...	0·31
Trichinopoly ...	99 1	79 8	...	0·32
Negapatam ...	101 2	81 2	...	0·59

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th June, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab; Ambala has had 1·80 and Sirsa 0·78. Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual except in the extreme north. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the south-west and the east Punjab. Day temperature is below normal in the north Punjab also.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·21 Ajmer 0·71 and Kotah 1·77 Skies are clear in Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal at Jacobabad also.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain fall has been general in west Central India Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar; Viraval has had 0·26" Rajkot 0·43, Bhavnager Para 4·86 Surat 2·08" Ahmedabad 2·04" Deesa 1·54 Neemuch 0·38" and Indore 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Rajkot Bhavnagar Para and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·24" Khandwa 0·11" Akola 0·43" Amraoti 0·51" Nagpur 1·13 Chanda 1·21" and Raipur 0·16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at a few stations.

The Konkan—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 3·49", Ratnagiri 2·43", Mormugao 0·72" and Karwar 0·60". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and local rain in Hyderabad. Malegaon has had 0·51", Poona 2·69", Bijapur 0·11", Belgaum 0·46", and Nizamabad 0·34". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread in Gujarat and the Konkan, nearly general in the eastern half of Kathiawar, west Central India, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar, and fairly general in the Punjab Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad. Heavy rain has again been reported from Bhavnagar-Para but only light rain from he other stations in Kathiawar. The Arabian sea branch of the monsoon current is very active.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat; fairly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan, west Central India, the Central Provinces and east Rajputana, local rain in the south Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, east Kathiawar and the east Punjab some showers in the United Provinces.

P. and O. Mail. Steamer Report.—S. S. "Himalaya" which left Aden on the afternoon of the 22nd, experienced till Longitude 51 1-2 °E south-easterly to south-westerly light to gentle wind; till Longitude 55 1-2 °E moderate or fresh south-south-westerly wind, sea and swell? till Longitude 65 °E south-westerly strong wind increasing frequently to moderate gale high south-westerly sea and swell; till arrival this morning fresh south-westerly wind weakening near Bombay to gentle or moderate wind, overcast skies south-westerly sea and swell. Fairly strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian sea.

Errata:—In the summary for yesterday under sections "Gujarat, etc." and "General Remarks" read 7·82" for 5·82" as the rainfall at Veraval.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ending Saturday (14 a.m.), 21st June, 1912:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	9 53	Broach	5 90
Panjoo	4 45	Malsar	13 57
Vaiturni	6 57	Dabhoi	6 5
Palghar	11 57	Baroda	8 75
Gholvad	11 17	Mehmadabad...	3 39
Daman	27 10	Ahmedabad ...	3 65
Bulsar	23 6	Siramgam ...	1 69
Navsari	14 52	Patri	3 74
Bardoli	9 70	Savalia	4 26
Nandarbar	5 47	Godhra	6 8
Nardana	3 96	Nimkhera	5 6
Surat	8 45	Dohad	6 26
Kim	9 73	Amargarh ...	4 23
Kosamba	10 79	Rutlam	2 84
Rajpardi	...	Nagda	2 43

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8 30 a.m. Saturday the 14th June to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 21st June 1913 on Kotah Division:—

Alot	1 83	Gangapur...	0 49
Pachpahar	1 2	Hindaun ...	2 83
Kotah	2 51	Bayana	0 15
Indargarh	3 87	Bharatpur ...	0 0

Note.—Saturday's rainfall is from 8-30 a.m. Friday to 8-30 a.m. Saturday.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 27th June, 1913, was 29·805 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SIR EDWARD TOWNSHEND CANDY, C.S.I. teacher of Indian Law at Cambridge University, formerly judge of the Bombay High Court, left estate valued at £3,747 gross, with net personality £2,240.

The "TIMES" Zanzibar correspondent telegraphs that July 1 is announced as the date on which the administration of Zanzibar is to be transferred to the Colonial Office.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 28th June, 1913.

THE PEAT SWAMPS OF THE NILGIRIS.

THE visitor, who goes to the Nilgiris with a mind stored with information derived from books on the Hills—such as those of Harkness, Baikil, Burton, and Grigg—is strongly impressed with the natural resources of the District, especially in the matter of swamps and forests, which he imagines are not turned to account by a community wanting in enterprise, and a Government opposed to innovation. At one time, and before the Australian blue gums were acclimatised and established it was thought that the natural woods were disappearing under the pressure of an increasing demand for fuel by the urban population, and that the advent of a railway, mainly using live-fuel, would speedily cause a scarcity, little short of disaster. In the result, such a contingency has been averted, for the quick growing exotics adverted to, have solved the problem of anticipated fuel scarcity, and actually rendered this indispensable article of domestic economy, a drug in the market. The anxiety of thirty years ago also directed attention to the swamps as sources of peat fuel, but the same satisfactory solution in this case has not been achieved though there are some enthusiasts who regard a want of development in this direction as a matter for regret and an unnecessary loss of Government revenue. Such regret, however, is altogether uncalled for, because the swamps on the Nilgiris are not peat swamps, as a rule, and where they are are of such limited extent as not to warrant enterprise in working them.

An itinerary of the Nilgiris will disclose the important fact that not more than twenty swamps altogether exist, but the bulk of this number are either very small or very inaccessible, and that the few that carry peat contain the article in an unripe, impure and incipient state of formation. The largest peat swamps are only three in number, one on the Seegore Road, one near Wellington, and the third at Devathola about eight miles from Ootacamund. The Seegore Road swamp was the earliest worked for peat. It was a shallow swamp not more than six feet in depth, and yielded good peat for a year or two, at the surface, after which it was destroyed by the bursting of a bund at one end, by which the water was drawn off under the bed and the peat treaking away from the edges began to slide and was rolled over in masses by the action of the water. Owing to the slip very little workable peat remained, and there being no demand even for this—the swamp was abandoned. The second peat swamp worked was the one in the military cantonment of Wellington which is the largest on the Hills, measures twenty acres or thereabouts in extent, and was found to contain peat of excellent quality for a depth, variously estimated, from eighteen to twenty-five feet. When the barracks at Wellington were under construction, in the middle of the fifties, the peat dug out of this bog was used to burn lime and bricks, and the local smithy of the Department of Public Works, at the time, was also worked with peat charcoal. To the present day, small quantities of dry peat are issued to the military staff entitled to a supply of fuel, by the Commissariat. This peat supply, however, was ruined by an accident similar to the one on the Seegore Road. Without heed to experience in such matters elsewhere, the bog was extensively worked at the lower end; consequently, when a heavy fall of rain, as so frequently occurs on the hills, took place, the pressure on the upper part, which had no longer the support of the lower, caused the peat to give way, and the field slipped. The Devathola bog was never worked at any time, but this, too, experienced a slip after a heavy fall of rain, which rolled over huge masses of peat that nobody has thought since to remove. Among smaller sources of peat supply may be mentioned the Marlimind bog; but this and every other bog in the district is not deserving of consideration, because of their extremely limited extent, in many cases not exceeding half an acre.

An acre of good peat bog about nine feet in depth, ought to yield about 1000 tons of good dry peat, and, as the majority of even these small swamps are Government property, there is no scope or inducement for private speculation. Moreover, all the swamps, small and great, are strictly reserved for another, and a more important purpose—namely for the conservancy of the water supply—every swamp is the headwaters of a rill, of greater or less volume, that feeds some one of the numerous larger streams abounding on the Nilgiris. These swamps are found useful also for providing grazing for Todah and Badaga cattle during the dry season when from frost at night and sun by day, the grass on the Hills is destroyed. It is believed that the alienation of these swamps for any purpose such as working for peat, reclamation for tillage, or even for the formation of irrigation reservoirs, would be an infringement of the prescriptive rights of the herdsmen of the hill tribes. Working for peat is a simple and inexpensive operation, but the great obstacle to the use of peat as fuel lies in the cost of carriage, which renders it four times as expensive as blue gum-wood. The best authority on peat puts the relative values of firewood and peat as fuel at 1 and 1·48 so that, unless peat can be had at, say, not more than 50 per cent over the price of firawood, there is never any chance of its competing successfully with the latter and coming more generally into use for any purpose, private, or public. Condensed peat was tried many years ago on the Hills, but it was found that it did not burn nearly as well in an ordinary fire place as that simply cut and sun-dried. It thus appears that peat on the Hills is not found in such quantities or quality and so accessible as to render it an article of commercial value that can be profitably turned to account.

BOMBAY JAILS. WE cannot compliment the compiler of the annual administration report of the Bombay Jail Department on the amount of human interest, which he has imparted to his work. In some provinces the methods of treatment of criminals and the temperamental symptoms, which they betray, have formed before now the subject of informing description and comment. Not so in the document before us. We do not find more than a bare reference even to the problem of juvenile prisoners, although the forthcoming establishment of a juvenile jail could, one would have thought, have been an occasion for recording some expression of opinion or some past experience which might have been valuable. Instead we have a dull succession of dry facts and figures. We learn that there was an increase in the number of prisoners in the Presidency, and the House of Correction, and the prisons at Ratnagiri Karachi, Sukkur and Aden were the only jails at which numbers showed any diminution. In all the others there were increases, those at Ahmedabad, Dhulia, Bijapur, Dharwar and Shikarpur, being mainly due to the distress which prevailed in those districts, and that at the Common Prison being ascribed to the activity of the Bombay Police in detecting unlicensed owners of cocaine. The number of juvenils criminals was 46, an increase of nine over those of the previous year, while the total number of all classes, viz. 27,892, compares with 25,876, in 1911. At the same time although the average population of the prisons thus rose from 8,443 to 8,905, the number of offences which was committed was smaller, having dropped from 22,611 to 20,733. This obviously indicates that the offences were of a more serious character and it is therefore very doubtful, in spite of an actual decrease in number, whether the Presidency is entitled to consider that its toll of crime has been lightened. The cost of each prisoner, had, possibly on account of the larger quantity been reduced and last year was only Rs. 94-6-9 compared with Rs. 98-0-3 in the year previous, costing altogether ten and a quarter lakhs. The cash earnings of prisoners, however, also showed an increase which practically made up for this, there being a rise by Rs. 56,422. At Yeranda there was a decline in the profits of the quinine industry owing to the issue of quinine tabloids by the Medical Department. An examination of the accounts of the Yeranda Press show that the profits in extra mural labour have steadily fallen since 1880, this being due partly to the fact that suitable work was often difficult to obtain; that the earlier death-rates of the gangs could no longer be tolerated; and that both the Deccan Gang and Sind Gang are now largely overflow prisons and specially selected able-bodied men can no longer solely be drafted to them. Still the progress of the Prisons has not been unsatisfactory Pure factory profits show a considerable increase—a hopeful sign for the future—although the old weaving and cane and carpet industries at Yeravda suffered heavily from the inception of the Press.

NAPIER OBELISK AT KARACHI. THE memorial which the Karachi Port Trustees have just decided to raise to Sir Charles Napier is due, we suppose, to the controversy which raged some time ago over the claims of Napier and Frere to the gratitude of the capital of Sind. It was no doubt a bootless controversy, in which the partisans of both heroes placed them in antagonism which as we pointed out at the time, did not exist between them when alive. But as it has resulted, at least indirectly in the efforts of the trustees to honour Napier's memory, it cannot be called altogether fruitless. Napier, however, it is pleasant to remember, is not altogether without a memorial in Karachi, though it is not very striking. Very soon after his death, fifty years ago, the public of that city, which owes so much to him, erected an obelisk which was good enough for those times when the prosperity of the place was yet a matter of the future. The monument is described in the recent Sind Gazetteer, somewhat unfairly, as utterly mean, and, as an architectural application of the art of damning with faint praise. But though it may appear mean and somewhat insignificant to an observer of the twentieth century, it must not have looked so when the place was in its infancy just rising from very small beginnings. A memorial window in Trinity Church of the city was also dedicated to him, and it continued to remind people of him till a cyclone blew it to pieces ten years ago. The new obelisk of the Port Trust which is to be of Scotch red granite will, we hope, be sufficiently imposing and will remind the people of Karachi of one who, in the fine words of Carlyle, written shortly after his death, "was more of a hero than any modern I have seen for a long time." There is at the same time some talk of erecting a statue of Frere upon the heights of Manora; but this would be quite a work of supererogation, for Karachi has already many memorials to remind its inhabitants of that great civilian. There is a Frere town, a Frere Road, a Frere Hall, a Frere Library and so forth already existing, and it would be a sheer waste of money to add to them a Frere statue.

CANADA AND THE NAVY. NAVAL policy with regard to the balance of naval power should, like foreign affairs, be kept as far as possible out of the welter of party. It is, therefore, frankly admitted that Mr. Winston Churchill, in the difficulty created by the Canadian Senate in the rejection of the Navy Bill, has provided what was necessary for the time being, and has done wisely providing at present only for the time being. Mr. Bordon's plan was for three Dreadnoughts to come sailing into the Royal Navy by the end of 1915. As these ships will not come, at any rate by the time expected, the programme of Admiralty will be expedited so as to complete three other ships in their place. Undoubtedly a re-adjustment of the ship-building plans in all their subsequent stages will consequently be required, but this is not necessary for the moment, and we consult the self-respect and independence of Canada by not forcing her hand. The crisis there is one of domestic politics. Until that is ended we do not know that the three ships are more than delayed, and we already hear from Toronto that those who feel humiliated in the eyes of the world by the vote of the Senate are gratified that they have not jumped at Home to the conclusion that the Dominion wishes to repudiate its burden of Imperial defence.

SIR JOHN FRENCH AND INDIA. THERE is every reason to believe—although nothing officially has been mentioned on the subject yet—that Sir John French will be appointed in due course to the command of the troops in India. It is an open secret that Sir John would command the troops for the defence of the United Kingdom, were we at war with a Continental power, and it is to that end that he has been retained so long on home service perfecting the arrangements so far as such arrangements can be entered into. The appointment of the newly-created Field Marshal—he got his baton the week before the mail left—would be the best possible one for India and its army. Sir John is not only an able organiser, but also an able administrator, a combination rarely found in these specialist days. The Indian Army, there is every reason to believe, would welcome Sir John and benefit by his undoubted talent. Much has yet to be done to make the Indian army a perfect machine, and Sir John is the man to finish what Lord Kitchener began.

BARODA. THE Dewan of Baroda, Mr. B. L. Gupta, has issued the administration report of the State for 1912, which shows that the year unfortunately was one of famine and widespread distress in many parts of the State, and notably in the Kadi and Amroli districts. Prompt and extensive relief operations were undertaken and large remissions and suspensions granted in the revenue collections, while tagavi was liberally given. Mr. Gupta claims that if the calamity was successfully tided over and has left behind it no permanent evil effects on the State, it is entirely due to the wise and benevolent policy of the Gaekwar in shaping and organising a liberal programme of relief, both for men and cattle. The famine year was followed by one of bountiful crops so it is not anticipated that there will be a repetition of the curtailment of expenditure, necessary last year, on works of public utility.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon attended a performance at the Poona Gymkhana Club, given by "the Gems," on Thursday night.

HUGH V. S. MULLER, the only son of Prof. O. V. Muller, M.A., I.E.S., of Bombay, has won an open scholarship of £50 for five years at Gresham School, Holt, Norfolk.

MR. RATAN TATA, who has been giving an annual subscription of Rs. 1,000 to the Students' Brotherhood, Bombay, has intimated to that association that he is so pleased with its work that he will increase his subscription to Rs. 2,500 for the next five years.

A tablet in memory of General Sir Redvers Buller has been unveiled in Exeter Cathedral by Major-Gen. Kekewich. It is placed in the wall of the aisle next to the memorial to Devonians who fell in the South African war.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

SIR EDWARD HENRY AND THE INDIAN POLICE.

CONDEMNATION OF PROCESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 13.

In the admirable speech which Sir Edward Henry made at the Annual Dinner of the Indian Police Service held under his presidency at the Grand Hotel on Tuesday, he availed himself of the opportunity to say how unfeignedly glad everyone was to know that the Viceroy had made so good a recovery from his injuries and that there is reason to hope HisExcellency will suffer no after-effects of shock from them. The distinguished head of the Metropolitan Police went on to express the view that the times being out of joint, it is very undesirable to have processions included in any official programme. Since he had leftIndia he observed much had happened that very specially concerned the Indian Police. Owing to the indications of restlessness and general disquietude the Government decided to overhaul its executive machinery to determine whether there were not flaws in it capable of being remedied. The branch of the public service that comes in for more than its fair share of unpopular criticism is the Police, possibly because, though in no sense responsible for a particular policy or for legislation which proves to be unpopular, it takes upon them to enforce its provisions. A beginning was made therefore with the Police and a commission was appointed, who, after making their inquiries, submitted a report in which several recommendations were embodied. They very forcibly expressed the opinion an opinion shared by all who had given the subject any thought that it was hopeless to prescribe a higher standard of working and of conduct for the Police Force until all the members of it were in receipt of something more than an adequate living wage—and they expressed the hope that the period of service for an European qualifying for pension should be reduced from 30 to 25 years. The Supreme Government while agreeing to a substantial increase of pay for all ranks, promised to give this other recommendation its careful consideration—but as that promise had been made ten years ago and nothing since had happened, it would appear that the consideration of this question so vital, to European police officers, had somehow or other got hung up.

At a dinner given to him when he vacated the post of Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, Sir Edward had dwelt upon the obtaining of this concession as an aspiration always to be kept in the forefront. Sir Edward felt strongly about this as he had known many sad cases of men to whom the obtaining of pension was all important holding on with shattered health in the hope of securing, and finally breaking down. Had they been able to retire earlier they might have been alive now in the enjoyment of their pensions. To him it appeared to represent a more solid advantage than even increased pay and he is still of that opinion and he thinks the members of the Indian Police should spare no efforts to obtain this concession. They have an irresistibly strong case; for the Police Commissioner recommended in favour of it—they compared to the conditions of service in this country, when men working in a temperate climate with their wives and families are entitled to full pension after 25 years. Sir Edward expressed the opinion that when the concession had been secured the Indian PoliceService would hold out prospects that should prove attractive to the best type of Public Schools and University men. The publication of the scathing condemnation by the PoliceCommission of the methods of police working had done great harm in respect of recruiting young natives of good family and antecedents. In Sir Edward's opinion the publication of so sweeping a condemnation which purported to be based upon a concise review of public opinion without any attempt having been made to critically examine the facts upon which that opinion was based, had done incalculable injury to the prestige of the police and this was the more to be regretted as the police were about to be called upon to deal with a situation of unparallelled gravity. They had since so acquitted themselves that the public were beginning to appreciate the devotion, fidelity and capacity they bring to bear upon their task. The recognition conferred on so many members of the Force on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit may be held to be an indication of the Sovereign's appreciation of the admirable police arrangements made everywhere throughout the Royal Tour for their careful convenience and safety. Sir Edward congratulated the Force as a whole upon the extension to all provinces of the benefits of the Provident Fund which he had started in Bengal.

Sir Edward was also the Chairman this year at the greatest of all these most agreeable *reunions*, the I. C. S. Dinner, which took place last night in the Whitehall Rooms, the company numbering about 170. Bombay was well represented on the occasion, amongst those present being Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Arthur Trevor, Sir Evan James, Sir Andrew Wingate, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Sir Frederic Lely, Sir Athelstane Baine's, Sir W. T. Morison, Messrs. J. J. Heaton, H. Woodward, W. Doderet, H. S. Lawrence, G. S. Curtis, G. F. Keatinge, C. E. Palmer, C. A. Beyts, J. Ghosal, W. Greer, G. B. Reid, W. H. Crowe, T. S. Hamilton, F. J. Varley, S. M. Edwardes, M. B. Tyabji, O. Rothfeld, C. S. Campbell, R. D. Bell, J. E. Husbands, and M. Webb.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY:
SPEECH BY LORD SYDENHAM.

Mr. F. W. Thomas, Ph.D, the learned Librarian of the IndiaOffice drew a good audience to the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms on Wednesday to his paper on a somewhat abstruse subject, namely, "The Date of Kanishka." The darkest period of Indian history is, roughly speaking, the thousand years B.C. of which the only memorials we possess are the Hindu Vedas, the Code of Manu, the great Epics—the "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata," the Buddhistic inscriptions; the writings of the Greek historians of Alexander's invasion, and the Greek coinages. The thousand years succeeding this from the first Century B.C. to the invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghazni in the 11th Century A.D. are the most confused and the problem Mr. Thomas set himself to discuss was the exact date of Kanishka in the first century, or earlier century of this Scythian millenium. I say discuss, for Mr. Thomas did not pretend definitely solve it. The problem is probably insoluble. It is as if two three separate puzzle pictures were shaken altogether, and a handful of two of the pieces of them removed, and then to attempt to set the remaining pieces altogether again as one harmonious picture, an impossible achievement. In the interest of learning it is well it should be so. Always the search profit is in the race we run, not the prize. When the fountains of the Nile were discovered, a great incentive to African exploration was at once sterilised, and now that the South Pole and the North Pole have been reached—and found as stale as the backyard of one's house, a great inspiration to matrimonial adventure was lost to humanity. Scientific chemistry had its faith in the quest of the elixir of life; and chemistry continues to owe much of its brilliant developments down to our own days to the hope that the prescription of immortality, although still a secret may yet be found. For a clear bird's eye view of the history of India during the thousand years preceding Mohmud of Ghazni, the fixing of the date of Kanishka is a matter of the utmost moment, and the continued attractiveness of the problem, although the latter may never it may be, will never be solved, the attempts to do so, are sure to greatly enrich the Indian history of those mysterious years of hide and seek. In the estimation of all present, the paper read by Mr. Thomas, who is at once a Greek and a Sanskrit scholar, is a weighty contribution to a subject that more than any other seems to enthral the students of Oriental history. The discussion in which Mr. J. F. Fleet, the distinguished ex Bombay civilian and epigraphist took part was adjourned.

The "Tea-Party" which follows the formal meetings of the Royal Asiatic Society and on this occasion preceded the interesting function subsequently performed by your late Governor Lord Sydenham, is always pleasant. On this occasion an exceptionally large number of members and visitors attended owing to the presentation of the Society's Medal for the Public School Competition Essays on Indian History. By the way, would it not be well if the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society founded a similar medal to be competed for by the leading public schools of the Bombay Presidency? One interesting incident was the anecdote Sir George Birdwood told of Sir Shapurji Broacha, on introducing or rather reintroducing him to Lord Reay. It was of a little boy who on being shewn over the Town Hall of Bombay by his father, suddenly pointing to the statues of Sir Charles Malcolm and Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, exclaimed, "Father, what is (the meaning of) this; this (pointing to Sir Charles's statue) is living (jita hi); but this (pointing to Sir Jamsetjee) is a stone (phutur hi)." That little boy was the present Sir Shapurji Broacha, and Sir George added that his remark was one of the truest, acutest, and most just criticisms he had ever heard spontaneously spoken and he had often repeated it—and had published it some ten years ago:—"This statue is a living man, but this nothing but a dead stone."

Lord Sydenham, albeit he made rather too much of the prevailing "apathy" in regard to Indian matters—a complaint which, to tell the truth is generally a little exaggerated, for what is called apathy is in many cases not apathy at all—was marked by the force with which the ex-Governor's public utterances during the past five years have familiarised us. But what struck his audience both in the House of Lords where he made his maiden speech on Monday, and at the Asiatic Society, was the perfect composure and grace of his delivery, the clearness of his enunciation, and above all, the rich musical tone of his voice. He is in short a most attractive speaker and is sure to prove a great influence in the country, should he determine to devote himself to public life rather than to scientific pursuits. A few more really interesting speakers about India and we should hear less about apathy. Here is a hint to Lord Sydenham.

ULSTER.

Sir George Birdwood writes:—When honestly asked a question, I never shrink from the risk in answering it honestly, of being proved, within six months or a year afterward, of having written myself down an ass; and what I have to say to-day about the threat of Civil War in Ireland over the passing of the Home Rule Bill is exactly what I said over a year ago: "Ulster won't fight, and Ulster will be right." This easy discovery of "scrapped" Italian rifles is all theatrical "business." If there was a real conspiracy to fight, the rifles would never have been discovered and they would not have been rifles from the scrap-heap of the Italio Turkish War in Tripoli and if there is a true conspiracy the open storage of these rifles stored to be discovered—could only have been meant to direct attention from a magazine of "down to date" American rifles. Not the naval and military spice who are discovered in the country of an anticipated enemy but those who are never discovered, and are above all suspicion, are the spies really engaged in their own countries' service. But these wretched Italian rifles are just as harmless as the dummy rifles used in the recent demonstrations in and about Belfast, and are merely meant "to scare the Browns" with a "make belief" of war in Ulster! Of course, it is a dangerous game, but those who are playing it will see this quicker and clearer than those they desire to terrify, and when it comes to the striking point they, like a stage villain of the piece, "will incontinently shrink back with the obscurity out of which they are for the present so truculently issuing and parading about at Glasgow and elsewhere. If Ulster was peopled by Englishmen and would none of Home Rule they would not vapour about it in this advertising way on the very day that Home Rule in Ireland came into operation, would, without any warning, save that given by their voting against the Bill, strike a silent, and almost bloodless blow—such as Germany would if determined on the step, strike at us that would at once reduce Catholic Ireland to impotence; and practically disarm Great Britain, and revoke the

(Continued on page 12.)

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BOMBAY—SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued.)

"Because he's under a cloud," said Mrs. Kenyon, with a grim smile. "That inquest the other day——"

"Dont' speak of it. It was too horrible."

"His friends will all cut him now," Mrs. Kenyon went on. "Even your dearfather is doubtful whether you ought to marry him. But I am glad to say I was able to smooth away the objection. There could not be a better time for you to return. The poor young fellow needs love and sympathy."

The girl rose to her feet. Her face was white and there was a hard look in her clear blue eyes.

"I am very busy," she said. "I am behind with my work already."

"I say, Diana, that it is your duty—"

"For pity's sake, mother! It makes me ill to hear you talk like that."

Mrs. Kenyon rose from her chair and moved towards the door with slow dignity. She turned with her fingers on the handle.

"You are a wicked, ungrateful girl," she said, "and you will be punished for the way you have behaved to your poor invalid mother."

Diana came forward hastily. She did not wish to part from her mother like this.

"I—I am so sorry," she faltered. "But you know that I cannot leave my work and come out with you, and you know that I cannot marry Lord Champernowne."

"Why not, pray?"

"Because—oh, you would not understand, mother dear. We think so differently about everything."

"I am content to be old-fashioned," said Mrs. Kenyon. "I suppose, like some of your friends, you despise marriage. Well, good-bye, Diana, and I hope you'll come to your senses."

Diana kissed her mother's cheek and, opening the door, escorted her to the street. Then she returned to her work—long lists of accounts dealing with the catering department of the club. She was generally employed on this sort of thing. The principal secretary, the impoverished daughter of a peer, attended to the social side of the business, and was generally to be found in the smoking-room with a cigarette between her lips.

"Meat, a hundred and twenty-five pounds," she said, ticking the item with a pencil; "butter, nineteen pounds; fish, seventy-four pounds—— Oh, it is impossible even to think of such things on a hot day like this."

She flung down the pencil and, resting her chin on her hands, stared at the window. On the other side of the street there was another club, and the sun streamed on its white walls. In her ears there was the perpetual roar of traffic, and a warm smell of tar came to her nostrils. Her mind went back to the cool green woods and lanes of Churtington—to that sunlit, sparkling morning when she had said good-bye to Lord Champernowne.

"I suppose I am a fool," she said to herself; "but if I married him, his mother would hate me. They love each other very dearly, those two. I should not be happy if I separated them. Jack would be miserable after a little while; and then, in years to come——"

She shuddered. It was a serious thing to come between a mother and her only son. She knew that many girls would have thought lightly of it, would even have gloried in the fact that their love was strong enough to despise such obstacles. But Diana Kenyon was made of finer material than this. She realized that if she married the man she loved, she would place him in an almost unthinkable situation—that of being the husband of a woman whom his mother would regard with an undying and bitter hatred. Sooner or later he would find himself forced to choose between the happiness of his wife and that of his mother.

Then there was Champernowne's career. That had to be considered. It was well known in Churtington that the family were not as well-off as they used to be, and there was a rumour that they would be faced with ruin unless Champernowne married a wealthy woman. One fact was certain and indisputable—that Lady Champernowne was recklessly extravagant.

"He has already one millstone tied about his neck," she said to herself, "and I should make another. The weight of the two would drag him under."

Then there was the character of Champernowne himself. From the age of fifteen, from the time when she had first begun to consider the realities of life, Diana Kenyon had always dreamt of marrying one of the workers of the world. She did not wish him to be poor, but neither did she wish him to be very rich. All that mattered was that he should contribute considerably more than his share towards the sum of the world's progress. Missionary—that came first to a clergyman's daughter—explorer, statesman, soldier, scientist—these and others had each in turn occupied the pedestal she had built up in her girlish mind—the pedestal on which she set the hero of her dreams.

Then she had fallen in love with Lord Champernowne, and he was none of these things. He was, it was true, a young man with serious intentions, but between intentions and accomplishments there is so wide a gap that even the imagination of a young girl cannot entirely bridge it. So far Lord Champernowne had done nothing. His career had not even been mapped out. It might so happen that he was only a dreamer of noble dreams, and that he would go through life without accomplishing anything of what he had planned. That was not the sort of man that Diana Kenyon wished to marry. She could love such a man, as one might love a drunkard, but she would not wish to marry him.

For two minutes Diana Kenyon stared out of the window at the hot, white street. Then one of the members of the club entered the office and made a complaint about the absence of stationery in the smoking-room. She might easily have sent one of the servants to ask for some, but she was the kind of woman who takes a delight in making herself unpleasant to assistant secretaries—one of those who scorn to abuse servants and are afraid to attack their equals, but who find in the paid secretary a happy mean between the two extremes. Her behaviour on this occasion drove all thought of Lord Champernowne out of Diana's head, and for the rest of the morning she added up figures and thanked her lucky stars that she had already given not ice to the committee.

And so the day dragged wearily on, getting hotter in the afternoon and scarcely cooling at all towards sunset. The faint breeze had dropped, and, even after dark, wall and street and pavement seemed to glow with the heat they had acumulated during the day. Diana Kenyon had her meals at the club, but slept out in a room she had taken in a small street off the vauxhall Bridge Road. For this she paid ten shillings a week a sum that included her breakfast. She was allowed to leave the club at nine o'clock in the evening, after her dinner, and she nearly always, wet or fine, made a point of walking home.

On this particular evening, however, she was so worn out with the heat and work of the day that she spent twopence on an omnibus—a treat that, as a rule, she only allowed herself on Sunday; and as she sat on the top, in one of the seats nearest the driver, and watched the crowd of people walking to and fro on the pavement, she felt a little ashamed of herself.

"I resolved that I would always walk, she thought, "and here I am, breaking my vow at the first opportunity. People who do that sort of thing don't get on in life."

To get on, to succeed in whatever she put her hand to, to leave her little mark upon the world before she died—that was the creed of Diana Kenyon. It had been formed during years of soul-stifling and brain-deadening life in Churtington, till the very atmosphere of that place had become intolerable, and she had fled to London—the Mecca of all those who wish to pray at the shrine of success.

"I have failed in my first work," she said to herself, as the bus rolled slowly along through the great heated oven of the Mytropolis. "But that was nothing The real work is yet to come—among those who need me."

She had already written, acting on information given to her by the one member of the club, who had shown her any kindness, to the lady-secretary of the Golden Light Guild, a society which had been recently formed to increase the happiness and educate the minds of the women of the lowest classes. Its objects were many, and charity of a very careful and discriminate kind was numbered among them. But its primary object was to teach the women their real value in the social economy of the world, and show them how to make the best of their life as they found it. Diana Kenyon had offered her services as a paid worker, and had expected an answer to her letter that morning. The letter had not arrived, but she was certain she would find it when she reached home in the evening.

She alighted from the bus at the end of Victoria Street, made her way down the Vauxhall Bridge Road, and, walking a couple of hundred yards along it, turned to the right down a narrow street with prim three-storeyed houses on either side. When she came to No. 32 she opened the door with a latch-key and climbed up the ill-lighted, stuffy staircase till she came to the top landing.

The room was dark when she entered it, but she struck a match and lit the gas. She saw a letter on the small table and her heart beat quickly as she realized that it was addressed in an unknown handwriting. It was an answer from the secretary of the League, of course. She tore it open and took out two long, narrow slips of paper. She read:—

"Forty thousand pounds.—On demand I promise to pay Mr. Boanerges Scott or order the sum of forty thousand pounds, value received.—MIRABELLE CHAMPERNOWNE."

Diana Kenyon read the words through again, scarcely realizing what it was that she held in her hand. The slip of paper was dated June 1st, and bore a red impressed stamp for twenty pounds. She looked at the other slip of paper, and found that it was exactlysimilar in every respect.

"'Eighty thousand pounds,'" she said, aloud. "'I promise to pay.—Lady Champernowne.'"

Then suddenly she realised the truth. She had never seen a promissory note in her life but she know that it was a promise to pay. Promissory notes had been stolen from the safe when young Evelyn Scott had been killed. These were the ones that she held in her hand.

"Merciful heavens!" she muttered. No, it is impossible. Jack said that he——"

The piece of paper fluttered from her fingers at the floor, and she did not stoop to pick it up again. Her astonishment had given way to fear—a horrible fear that the man she loved had committed perjury. Then she remembered that he had not made his statement from the witness-box, but had risen from his chair while Boanerges Scott was giving evidence, and that he had refused to repeat his statement on oath. Every detail of the inquest was imprinted on her memory, though she had not been present, and all she knew of it had been gathered from a long report in the newspaper. He had not committed perjury, but still, as an honourable man, even to shield his mother——

She drew down the blind and, picking up the pieces of paper, seated herself on the edge of the bed and started dully at the signatures. A new and terrible light had broken in upon her brain, and she caught a glimpse of the skeleton in cupboard of the Champernownet family, a skeleton so hideous and gaunt that she grew sick and faint at the sight of it. Lady Champernowne and Boanerges Scott! Eighty thousands pounds! She had imagined that Lord Champernowne was in debt to the financier for a few hundreds. But Eighty-thousand pounds! These two narrow slips of paper told a story of ruin—perhaps even of shame and dishonour. She could not judge Lord Champernowne harshly, now that she was beginning to realize what this debt might mean. He had done the only thing a man could do who loved and honoured his mother and wished to protect her reputation.

"Eighty thousand pounds," she said to herself—"borroewd form that man by Lady Champernowne! Oh, what shall I do—what shall I do?"

The notes trembled in her hands as she stared at them with wide-open eyes. They belonged to Boanerges Scott, and ought to be returned to him without delay. There was no doubt what course he would adopt when he received them. He would at once press for payment, probably ruin the Champernowne, mother and son, and make public the story of the circumstances in which he had lent the money.

"If I were to destroy them," she thought. But she immediately thrust the idea out of her mind. Her early training, if it had narrowed her mind and cramped her aspirations, had, at any rate, done one thing for her. It had drawn a strict and clearly-defined boundary-line between right and wrong. Diana Kenyon was not, at this period of her existence, at any rate, one of those people who can argue that black, though never white, can sometimes be grey.

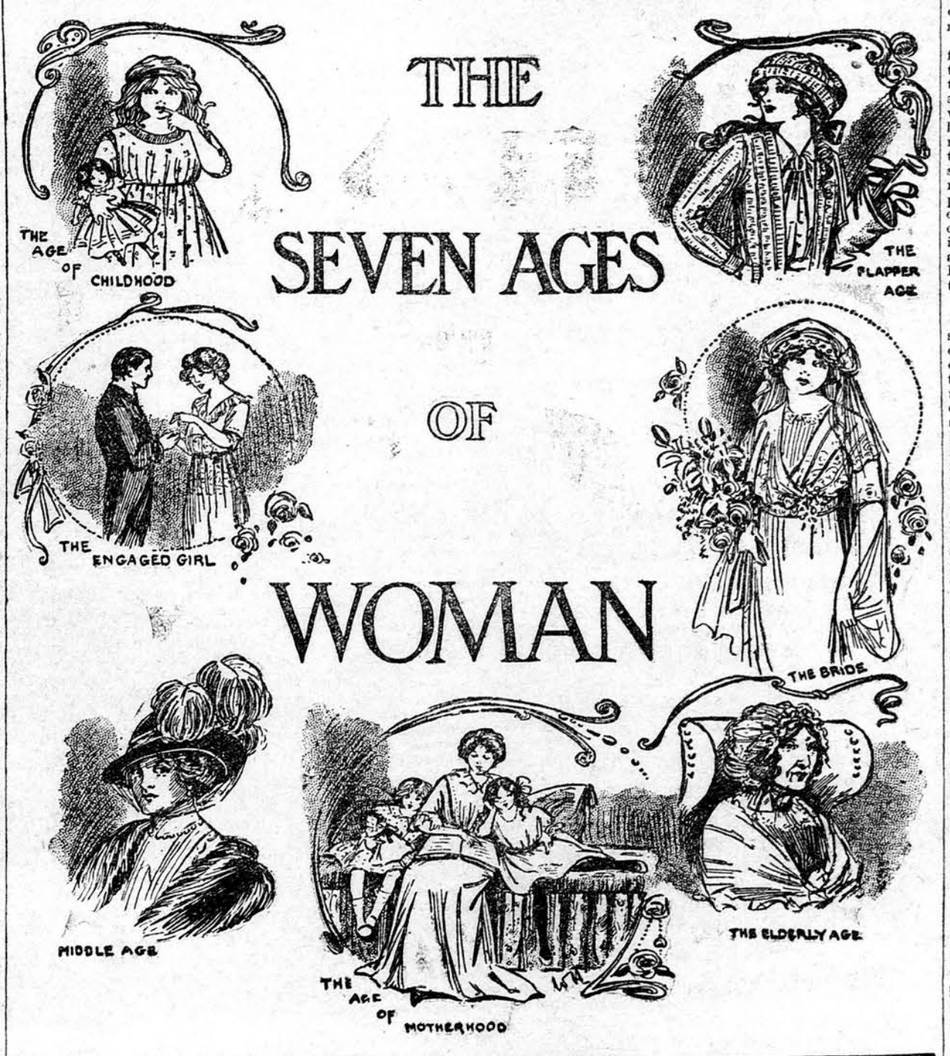
"That would be robbery," she said to herself—"the theft of eighty thousand pounds. If only I could do nothing—if only I had never received the letter?"

And then, for the first time, she began to wonder who had sent her the notes, what reason there could be for sending them. If the thief had merely wished to get rid of them he could have placed them in the fire.

"He wishes to implicate me in the crime," she thought.

But that, which seemed to be the only possible explanation, was not a very satisfactory one. You cannot implicate a person in a crime by merely sending that person stolen documents. Some-

(*Continued on page 8.*)



THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN

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VII.

THE ELDERLY AGE.

BY

MISS WORDSWORTH.

"La jeunesse de la vieillesse"—"the youth of old age," is a delightful French expression which is, perhaps, particularly suitable to a nation where the old of both sexes often possess extraordinary vitality. As Goldsmith said long ago in his "Traveller," of the French national love of dancing:—

"Dames of ancient days,
Have led their children through the mirthful maze.
And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore."

The shrewdness, the fun, the humour, the power of being pleased with trifles which characterise an old Frenchwoman form a delightful memory to anyone who has come across them. Most of us can see in the mind's eye some clever old market woman with her white cap, her keen eyes, her picturesque brunette colouring, and we have felt how irresistible she was.

AN ENVIABLE PERSON.

We in England are, it is to be feared, much less entertaining. Among the working classes especially, the elderly woman, whether maid, wife, or widow, is very apt to be deplorable. She revels in a tragedy; she becomes animated and dramatic over illnesses and deaths. She likes stories that make her cry. If you make a joke in her presence, she either smiles patronizingly and uncomprehendingly, or appears to think you mean to insult her. Her attitude towards her juniors (especially to those of her own sex) is severely critical. She doesn't see why people should want to be amused. She never took a day's pleasuring, when she was young! Her work was enough for her. She looks upon books chiefly as things to be dusted, and breaks their backs vindictively; and on newspapers and manuscripts as the natural prey of fire and faggot. If she can, she will put photographs and pictures topsy turvy—the mountains and cathedral spires pointing downwards. Art has no attraction for her. Literature does not appeal to her; but she can admire the beauty in a child, and is not insensible to the charms of a milliner's window. Yet she is usually kind-hearted, faithful, and often self-sacrificing. Her ambitions are modest, and she is really thankful to live a regular and peaceful life, and to keep herself respectable; and she has a little sum put by to save her from that bugbear of the decent poor, a parish funeral.

If we turn, however, to the more comfortable classes, the elderly woman is often rather an enviable person. She has passed through one or more of the various crises of love, marriage, and maternity, which form the most important portion (whether for joy or sorrow) of a woman's life, and she has now settled down to a humdrum existence. If still unmarried, she has probably accepted the fact, and has found other occupations, friends pursuits, and interest instead of matrimonial ones. Like the man in the story, who did not marry because he "did not want to exchange his twenty shillings for a sovereign," she dismisses the idea of the bright golden coin, and thinks how much purchasing power there is in the inferior metal.

A HAPPY POSITION.

If, on the other hand, she is married, she is very likely in the happy position of being a grandmother. She has the dignity and pleasure of motherhood, without any of its pains, risks, duties, and responsibilities. As a mother she had sometimes to be stern with her offspring—as a grandmother, she may spoil them to her heart's content. They all know the box of goodies in her reticule. They all love her old stories. They love her dear old face framed in the soft white hair and the nice camphor-scented shawl! They themselves do not know how fortunate they are in her unfailing interest in every trifle that concerns them. When we are young, we take it for granted that our elders' greatest privilege—that for which they may be supposed to exist is to take an interest in us, our toys, our games, our school prizes, our small successes. And it is not till we are beginning to get elderly ourselves and those kind old hearts have ceased to beat that we realise how very little people in general care what becomes of us, and how small is the circle which is affected by our sorrows or our joys. But whether married or single, whether blessed with descendants or not, the elderly woman has often very much to be thankful for.

She has probably more peace and quiet than of old. She has more leisure for the small interests and enjoyments of her day. Life is no longer with her a rapid rush by rail or motor, through beautiful scenery of which we say, "Oh, that we could stop and see it," but a nice slow dawdling country walk, where one can look at the hedgerow flowers, see the birds and butterflies delight in the changes of cloud and sunshine in the distant landscape. It is extraordinary at times when we are possessed by strong personal emotion, how many otherwise interesting things in life make no impression on us.

Fanny Kemble tells a story of her first appearance as Juliet, when she had to wear a white satin dress with a long train. When the performance was over, she was amused to find that, as she warmed to her part, she had unconsciously flung the train which impeded her movements, over her arm and never thought of it again! In a cooler moment she would probably have been very much alive to the effect of this elegant piece of drapery! But so it is. Strong emotion almost always deadens the effect of small externals. Now and then it is true some external object seems to associate itself vividly with our emotion, But this is rather the exception than the rule.

GRACIOUS AUTUMNAL YEARS.

Now if we say, as we may say truly say, that as years advance the stronger emotions of life are apt to become infrequent or quiescent, we may also say that the smaller interests spring up to take their place. The big tree has been cut down, but a thousand wild flowers are springing round its roots. In advancing life people have more time for reading, for gardening, perhaps for writing and receiving letters, or for indulging tastes which had to be pushed on one side in busier hours. After all books are chiefly written for the leisured classes, and many women in middle life have no leisure at all. You can't care much for Shakespeare when your baby is cutting its teeth; or if you are the unmarried daughter of aged parents you have very little time to call your own. But somewhere between sixty and seventy there may come some gracious autumnal years when the storm and stress of life is over, and both men and women sometimes feel justified in doing what they "really like instead of what they have got to do." The present writer can think of a distinguished surgeon who found a pastime in going back to his schoolboy classics. Those who possess an intelligent mind and cultivated taste will never find the world lacking in interest. We go back to the old books to Homer and Shakespear and Scott and Dickens in our old age with the kind of affection not unmingled with self-reproach with which we pay a visit, to a long-neglected friend; and we are astonished at the warmth of his welcome. And if one may venture on giving a piece of advice to those of a younger generation, it would be to make as many friends in literature, art, or science, or history, as we can while we are young. Such friendships are not easily formed when one is past maturity. If we do not put up pegs in our mental cupboard to hang things on, in our early life we shall find those pegs will rarely take firm hold afterwards.

Take the case of a boy or girl in an old cathedral or market-town. They can begin putting in their pegs by a visit to the church with its various styles of architecture and perhaps in aisle or transept some fine brass or altar-tomb There is the knight in plate or chain-armour there are the shields which connect his house with other families of note. Perhaps the wars in France or the wars of the Roses begin to associate themselves with this monument. We have put a historical peg up in our minds. Or there is the local museum with its Roman remains its specimens of geology or natural history there are more pegs to be driven in! Many a lad has begun his scientific career by a tiny collection on the shelf of a bedroom at home. The earliest impressions last the longest and many of us go back in old age to the pursuits and tastes of early youth.

The friendship of books is something. But the friendships of men and women are much more. And here again it may be said that we should be like the Unjust Steward and "make to ourselves friends" before the days of trial and difficulty come. After all, the great charm of old age in either sex, is its power of sympathy, and it may safely be said that very few people begin to be sympathetic when they are old. It is—if so lowly a simile may be permitted—rather like giving dancing lessons. A dancing mistress who has begun young and never let her limbs grow stiff may keep up her agility till she is sixty. But if anyone began giving dance lessons at sixty how poor a performer she would be! If we are selfish and self-centred when young, if our friendships are merely on the surface what chance is there for us when we grow old and the temptation from physical and other causes is so much greather?

RECREATION.

One little word must be said in conclusion on the recreations of advancing years. We might advise every woman while still young, to learn to knit, and to learn to play a good game at cards. What a miserable old age monsieur you are preparing for yourself! was the Frenchman's ejaculation on hearing someone say that he could not play. No amusement has been more abused than cardplaying; and perhaps in these gambling days it is well for girls "not to know how to play bridge But there is surely a vast amount of difference between the feverishly excited playing for money which goes on in the smart set and the quiet game of bezique or piquet or whist, strictly "for love, which gives a pleasant finish to a home evening and it seems hard that the abuse should take away the use." A youth of frolics, an old age of cards," was Pope's severe comment on the fine ladies of his own day: nothwithstanding which he seems to have played ombre and basset himself. Anyhow if cards are objected to, some other game, such as halma, might perhaps be substituted, in that last half hour of the day, when one is too tired to read, or to talk, and wants to dismiss the thought of one's daily cares and worries.

No donbt there is a good word to be said for golf, but that cannot be indulged in by everyone any; more than carriage or motor drives. But gardening is a pleasure within the reach of most of us, and it is wonderful how much pleasure even a small garden may afford; or failing that, a few plants in a window. We may question whether the acres of glass at Chatsworth afford as much pleasure to their ducal owner as two or three pet geraniums' carefully tended, and watched by affectionate eyes, do to some infirm or aged invalid. Nature is nowhere more beneficent than in the power she gives her children to find an interest very small things. We see it exemplified in childnood, which will create to itself infinite pleasure out of stones or shells or even mud-pies we see it also in advancing years among people of healthy minds. And yet, this power of being pleased with very small pleasures often coexists with a very wide outlook on events, and real greatness of soul. One may find a genuine interest in political, or philosophic, or philanthropic matters in a man or woman whose amusements are of the very simplest description. To want elaborate and expensive entertainment is no sign of a great mind. The mind itself brings its own entertainment, and the habit of being able to get a good deal of pleasure out of trifles has been in all ages the concomitant if not (as often is the case) of exceptional ability, yet of a sane, unspoilt, and happy temperament.

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A NEW PSALM OF LIFE.

[What the heart of the Young Rad said to the Psalmist.]

Say not Life's all beer and skittles,
Neither call existence gay,
When each by-election whittles
Ev'ry slender hope away.

"Life is real, Life is earnest,"
And defeat is not its goal;
But at times it sends the sternest
Message to us from the poll.

Sometimes one observes with sorrow
That necessity to cling
From one day until the morrow
Takes a deal of compassing.

"Art is long and Time is fleeting,"
And, though artfully we act,
We are pretty often meeting
Grim reminders of the fact.

It is proved that, in the battle
And the bivouac of Life,
It is all in vain to prattle
Airily of Cæsar's wife.

You may boast you bring a blessing
To a world of social sin,
But the folks, whom you're addressing,
Are not always taken in.

Lives of statesmen all remind us
That, though words may be sublime,
We impressions leave behind us
Which will do for us in time.

Though your efforts may be tireless
In your straining after votes,
Voters still may find that wireless
Business sticking in their throat.

Though the joys Insurance brings men
You proclaim with leathern lungs,
Stamps are not the only things men
Find to which to lay their tongues.

They may lay their tongues to terms which
Cannot leave the'r views in doubt,
Till you feel just like the worms which
Early birds find round about.

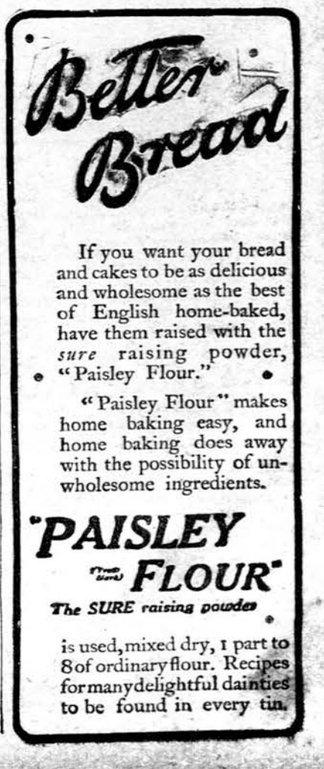
Though you say much with regard to
Figures causing needless fuss,
You will find it somewhat hard to
Prove a minus is a plus.

Why on earth pretend you're scorning
What has had you on the hip?
When you've had a solemn warning
You had best prepare to skip.

Though 'tis sad to lose the pickings
Proper to our high degree,
We shall but get further lickings
If we choose to "wait and see."

That there's little good in blinking
Facts is clear to e'en a dunce,
So, good Psalmist, I am thinking
We had better go at once.

—Mostyn Pigott.—*in the World.*


Better Bread
If you want your bread and cakes to be as delicious and wholesome as the best of English home-baked, have them raised with the *sure* raising powder, "Paisley Flour."
"Paisley Flour" makes home baking easy, and home baking does away with the possibility of unwholesome ingredients.
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
The SURE raising powder
is used, mixed dry, 1 part to 8 of ordinary flour. Recipes for many delightful dainties to be found in every tin.

AN INTERRUPTED WEDDING.

BY E. R. PUNSHON.

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

The church was beautifully decorated, the guests in gay attire were all assembled, the groom, young, stalwart and handsome, stood with his best man at the head of the aisle, the organist was seated before his instrument, the Canon and the assistant clergy were waiting together in the vestry, outside was collected the small crowd a wedding always attracts, it was five minutes past the hour, and still the bride had not arrived.

At ten minutes past the hour the best man cracked a nervous joke, the guests smiled benevolently at each other, the Canon in the vestry looked impatiently at his watch and framed a sarcastic sentence to fire o at his wife concerning the unpunctuality of women, and the groom fingered nervously in his pocket the ring that he had not forgotten.

At twenty minutes past the hour a messenger arrived with a note and handed it to the groom. He opened and read it and left the church, his face and mien impassive, amidst a buzz of badly-controlled excitement.

The messenger was instantly surrounded, and had he known anything—only he didn't—it would have been torn from him—almost literally torn from him. The Canon, with wrath on his brow, came up to join the excited group. A relative of the missing bride arrived, very pale and without a hat, and the messenger was instantly deserted for this new comer. But he knew little moré. Vivien was missing. So was the little ten-twelve Bayard runabout which was always regarded as her special property. Nothing exceptional had been noticed till half-past nine, soon after breakfast—the wedding had been fixed for eleven—when she was suddenly missed. A little later the Bayard runabout was also found to be missing. No one had seen either of them go, but it appeared a fair deduction that they had gone together. But where or why no one could imagine, only it seemed there would be no wedding that they.

The clergy disrobed, the congregation dispersed in full enjoyment of a real sensation, and the disappointed groom drove alone in his big motor-car still wearing all his wedding finery, through the streets of London, a bachelor still.

The first thing he did was to return to his room and change to more ordinary, everyday attire. Then he mounted his car and drove off again, his one idea to avoid sympathetic and inquisitive friends and possible newspaper reporters. He was not altogether surprised. He had always doubted his own good fortune. He had hardly believed shy, aloof, timid, fluttering, child Vivien would really give herself to him. He had always left that something would happen to snatch from his lips a cup of such wondrous joy.

But if his face was stern and touched with pain, it was not that of a beaten man. H had failed as often as most; he had known defeat; he had never yet been beaten.

It's my fault for hurrying her," he told himself.

He drove slowly, and an idea came into his mind like a flash of hope. He drew a deep breath and looked round. At the moment he happened to be passing a well-known caterer's. He jumped out and ran into the shop and ordered a luncheon-basket, and then he started again, driving now as fast as his regard for the law and consideration for the other users of the road permitted. One or two policemen looked at him frowningly and one called warning, but at last he was out of the town with a clear stretch of open road before him. He drove now at nearly full speed, for he knew there was not a minute to lose. Then he came to a village, and had to slow down till it seemed to him he positively crawled. But he was through it at last, and on the other side was a steep hill that would test all a ten-twelve runabout's powers, but up which he rushed at nearly forty miles an hour. The other side was clear, and he flew down it and turned into a lane, at the further end of which was a little wood. He drove his car into a field where they had been making nay, and left it there. He took out the luncheon-basket, however, and carrying it in his hand, he ran on till all at once he saw the little Bayard standing amidst the trees on the edge of the wood.

He had guessed aright, then, and he dropped and lay flat on his face on the grass shaken from head to foot with a passion of hope and fear, of gratitude, relief, and dread.

But the battle was not over yet—only begun, indeed! He rose and moved cautiously forward. How well he remembered the spot! Vivien in one of her rare moods of expansion had brought him here in the spring, He could see that Lady Lettice was, and a light dawned on him that this was her doing—a little safeguard against his dancing with her.

On the whole it was a mournful evening for Jim, whose patience was severely tried when he heard his favourite dances played in vain for him. But Lady Mel ose and he did their best to amuse each other; and he more than once managed to turn the conversation to Lady Lettice. Apparently Lettice in London had droved too much for her mother, and she had accordingly been shipped off to Malta with a convenient aunt.

"She's aperfectly charming girl," said Lady Melrose, summing her up, "but she is equipped with rather more character and buoyancy than a girl requires."

Presently Lady Lettice came up to them with her partner, at whom Jim glowered.

"I'm so sorry you're not able to dance to-night, Mr. Daxe," she said with a very sweet smile. "It is a disappointment after the club dance last week."

"Your emotions under trying circumstances Lady Lettice," he replied with a bow "always do you immense credit."

At length, and to Jim's great relief, the last dance was finished; the drapped little Sicilians of the band packed up their instruments and music-stands, and the Flag-Lieutenant held up a hand for silence.

"The order of departure is to be as follows," he announced. "Pierrots will get their traps, and line up in single file across the courtyard and down the drive. And when they are all ready, pierrettes will be released to choose their partners. Nobody is to speak until all are out on the road; and we sincerely hope that the right people will get together."

A new game, and consequently great excitement. The men hurried outside, where each found and extricated his own cart from the medley in the courtyard. All their lamps had been covered with pieces of sacking, so that there should be no light but from the moon. The Flag-Lieutenant shouted orders, moving some farther down the drive, squeezing in one here, another there, until at last he considered the line satisfactory. Then he climbed into his own cart and blew a whistle.

The night was warm, and most of the men had not yet put on their overcoats, but there was little to distinguish one white pierrot from another under the moon.

Down the steps tapped the high heels of fourteen pierrettes, who spread out across the courtyard with a swish of silk and an undernote of stifled laughter. Some fluttered aimlessly like dazzled moths; a few, recognising a pony or the build of a cart walked straight to their choice; but one running, came round behind the end of the line, and went steadily up it on the off-side.

Fourth from the head of the line was Jim's cart. When the girl reached it she stopped and stood still for a second or two, taking no notice of Jim, who was looking down on her. Then she slipped behind the cart and jumped in.

A cloud slid over the moon; the girl's face was almost hidden by her scarf; and Jim could not see who it was beside him. They sat in silence while the men in front waited for partners. Once a girl laughed out loud. Then the front of the line moved off, and they bowled down the drive to the high road.

At the gate, released from the Flag-Lieutement's embargo, Jim's partner spoke.

"Turn to the left. Go another way," she commanded.

She was Lady Lettice.

He turned to the left and pulled up. "Surely you've made an absurd mistake?" he asked,

"I hope not. You're Mr. Daxe, aren't you?"

Then he drove on at once, down a steep lane winding round the walls of the Palace grounds. Why Lady Lettice had chosen to come with him, and how she had known his cart, he utterly failed to understand; but she was there and he gave himself up to the splendid joy of driving her back to Valetta, alone under a white sailing moon. He was not even sure of the road that they had chosen, although it would more or less persistently lead them to the capital through many little sleeping townlets, after the usual fashion of Maltese roads. Lady Lettice had commanded, and always were now the same to Jim.

"I'm afraid your partner's evening was rather a failure," said Lady Lettice when they were safely down the hill,

"Why? she danced every dance."

"Yes, but not with you."

"I'm sure she didn't in the least mind whom she danced with," he said.

"Oh! I was afraid that I might have been more of a nuisance than I intended to be."

"So you admit that you had my chair tarred?" he asked, wondering what could be the meaning of it all.

"There was no help for that. But I don't suppose you see why," said the girl, looking at him.

"You wanted to make sure that I couldn't dance with you. You needn't have been afraid that I should ask you, he said indignantly.

"You are quite wrong. I—I wanted to dance with you."

Jim could hardly believe her; the change of front was too sudden and too wonderful.

"What do you mean?" he asked in a minute. "You wanted to dance with me! Why, you hate me more than anyone else in Malta. You've punished me in public, you've cut me on every possible occasion! you've made me look a fool; and now you calmly get into my cart and say you wanted to dance with me."

Lettice smiled placidly while he explained their position.

"Of course I knew you'd be puzzled at first," she said when he had finished. "I'll be reasonably truthful. I overheard what you and that absurd old captain said last week at the club. I was sitting quite near. That, and what you had said at dinner, made me see that I'd been behaving rather like a priggish schoolgirl. I still thought it horrid of you to say what you did at the races, but I suddenly realised that anybody might do a mean thing and be sorry for it, and that nobody ought to set himself up as a judge. Well, you see, I couldn't come to you to say I was sorry, could I—at least, not openly?"

"No," he agreed.

"So I had to wait," she went on, "I saw you wink at the Opera, and that made me sorrier still. In the end I had to go to all the trouble of arranging a private interview between us—now proceeding—so that I could apologise for wha I'd done. And you're the first person I've ever apologised to. Now that's over, let's go back to Valetta as quickly as possible."

"But how on earth did you manage to know me or my cart in the dark?"

"The secret is my nose and your tar," she answered with a little laugh; "but I don't think anyone else will guess. If they hear that you brought me back, they'll think it an accident."

"It was awfully fine of you, you know," he said solemnly. "I did once think you a prig, but I don't now. But I suppose you still hate me, and would much rather be with someone else?"

"I believe I'm old enough to make my own choice, but I don't think because I chose you that

He seemed to see her again, flitting, a a shy, alarmed fairy, from tree to tree, from bush to bush—stepping so lightly amidst the flowers it seemed surely she was one herself. She had told him then that she never felt so much at home as she did in this woodland dell.

"I think I belong here," she had said, half laughingly, half with meaning, and the inspiration had come to him this morning that this was where she might have sought a refuge.

He had guessed aright, and as he looked at the little Bayard car a temptation came to him. He feared that the moment she saw him she would be up and away. Suppose, then, he put the engine of the little runabout out of gear? He could easily do it; a minute's work with a spanner from the tool-box, and he could make sure that the car would not budge. Then he would have won his chance—the delay he needed to win her back, his shy, lovely bird, that had flown away from the very door of the cage of his love.

But he put the idea from him. He would win her without the least hint of trickery or unfair play, or not at all. He went on stepping almost as lightly and swiftly as she did, and at last he saw her.

She was sitting on a bank where wild thyme grew, her chin in her hand, her head drooping. The sun shone on her, the bees passed, the little flowers nodded in a friendly way, the breeze sighed by as though it wished to play with her soft tresses but dared not. The watcher peeping through the leaves experienced a desire to steal away and leave her, as though he were intruding where he had no right to be. For who was he to wish to prison this rare, soft beauty that seemed made of the sunshine and the flowers and the quiet breeze stealing by?

He stood watching her. She looked up, but did not see him, and he could distinguish tears on her small, wistful face. He moved a little forward, and she looked round and saw him, and in a moment, in a flash, she was up and away.

He made no attempt to follow. For that at least he was too wise. He went and stood by a tree near the bank where she had been sitting, and with an anguished eagerness he waited to hear the throbbing of the engine of her car as she fled from him for ever.

It did not come. He stood still and waited. He did not stir, he did not look round, but a certain warmth stole back into his heart, for still he did not hear the throbbing of the Bayard's engine, and he thought he felt that two large bright eyes were peeping at him from some bushes near.

He waited, for he knew that with small, shy things there is only patience and silence that avails, the patience and the silence that are the heart of wisdom.

And he was sure she watched him, for he could feel her gaze to the innermost of his being.

At last a tiny, timid voice said, as though a fairy used a telephone:

"Hallo!"

The relief was so great he could have shouted. How like her, he thought—that quaint, boyish greeting. He answered quietly, without looking round:

"Hallo!"

There was a pause, and then the voice said, still in small tones, but with a little more assurance, as though gathering a degree of courage:

"Why are you here?"

"It's very nice here," he answered, and this time he glanced round and saw her face framed in the green branches of a wild rosebush. It vanished instantly, and he sat down with ostentation. After a time the small voice asked from another quarter:

"How did you know I was here?"

"I didn't," he answered.

"Of course," said the voice with defiance, "you think I am an utter beast?"

"How could I think that?" he asked lazily, "when everything you do is necessarily perfect?"

"I do so hate people who talk nonsense," said the voice petulantly.

"So do I," he agreed.

"I am going now," announced the voice.

"Must you?" he inquired politely. "I'm sorry—it's rather jolly here," he added tentatively.

"It was rather jolly," said the voice with meaning.

He judged it best to appear to miss the point of this.

"I think it is still," he said, lying back and admiring the sky and the trees and the flowers in the green grass.

He looked at his hand; it was quite firm and steady, and this pleased him, for he knew that he was playing for the highest stakes of his life. He plucked a sprig of thyme, and he heard a faint, low laugh from behind, as though Puck were there. The voice said:

"Do tell me what it was like in church?"

"I don't know," he answered, sniffing his thyme.

A puzzled pause followed.

"Why not? Weren't you there?" the voice inquired.

"What would have been the good?" he asked.

"Well—I—well—you—" said the voice, and paused again.

Evidently she was a good deal bewildered and a little offended as well. She came slowly out into the open.

"It must have been a funny wedding, she remarked pensively.

"It was," he agreed with conviction.

She stood with her hands behind her, her head bent forward a little, in an attitude which was a favourite one with her. He watched her tenderly and anxiously, motionless lest she should vanish again, silent lest she should take fresh alarm.

It was plain she was more than a little disconcerted. He clasped his hands behind his back and gazed up at the calm, deep blue of the cloudless sky above. She came further out into the open and nearer to him. He watched her, wondering if ever before there had been a living creature of such rare and delicate beauty. She sat down on the bank where he reclined, but her attitude was still nervous and alarmed, as though she were all ready to start up again and flee away. She was piqued, puzzled, disconcerted. It had never occurred to her that the groom might be missing as well as the bride. She wished to express her deep conviction that such conduct was unheard-of and abominable, but she was hampered by the troublesome fact that she had done the same thing. Only she felt profoundly it was very different with him; but this she did not quite know how to express. She turned it over in her mind perpending, and the conviction deepened that really it had been too bad of him. She had not thought he was quite that kind of man And the idea occurred to her to wonder if he had thought that she was quite that kind of girl. A tear appeared; she winked it away rapidly, and said:

"What will people say . . . ?"

"Ah! . . " he said, and this "Ah!" was tremendously impressive and full of meaning, so that her discomfort and uneasiness increased.

"Why did you come here?" she asked resentfully.

"I thought it would be a jolly place to come to," he answered. "Didn't you?"

"I did think I should be alone," she complained.

"So did I," he said.

"I suppose you are sorry . . ?" she remarked.

"I didn't say so," he answered.

"Well, I'm going," she announced briskly.

"Are you?" he said, and the carelessness and the indifference of his tone positively appalled her.

She made up her mind in a flash that the man was positively horrid, and a brute as well,

He turned lazily and produced from behind him, from the bush where he had hidden it, his large luncheon basket. She watched him, first puzzled, then facinated, then furious. He opened the basket and proceeded to lay a fair white cloth on the grass at his feet. On this he arranged knife and fork and plate, and then paused, his head on one side, to admire the effect. One would have said he had entirely forgotten her presence, even her existence. He produced a cold game pie, a bottle of champagne, some grapes and peaches and various other good things. These he arranged with care, and again paused to examine the effect. Her fascination and her fury increased in equal measure. He altered the place of the peaches and changed the position of the game pie by about three inches and went on producing more good things and arranging them upon the cloth, pausing frequently to observe, criticise, and re-arrange. She felt she could have killed him.

For all at once she was aware she was most exceeding hungry. She had been too nervous and too excited to eat any breakfast. The cold game pie, the peaches, the crusty rolls, attracted her strangely, and though she wished intensely to go away she could not, for her feet were as though nailed to the ground.

She was fascinated, she was furious, the one as much as the other. And the worst of it was the man was laying a place only for one.

She longed for him to ask her to have something, so that she might refuse with scorn and loathing.

She hated him.

She winked away another tear, and with a violent effort wrenched herself round, as a tree is wrenched up by the roots in some huge and dreadful gale.

"There," he said, with a triumphant intonation as he produced a bag of cream buns and began to put them on a plate.

Cream buns! If she had a weakness it was for cream buns.

But pride was stronger even than the strange, sinking sensation she was experiencing within.

Haughtily she began to walk away, when he leapt to his feet and said lightly:

"There, it's all ready now, if you will sit down."

And before she realised what was happening he had handed her to the bank, and she sat down, and he was on his knees carving the game pie, his expression absorbed and anxious.

She summoned all her pride to her need, but the game pie looked good—smelt good—tasted good!

She ate—even with a touch of eagerness she ate. For her hunger had been great, and the game pie was really very good. She said with her mouth full.

"Aren't you having any?"

"Well, if I might—I am a bit peckish," he confessed.

It was quite an enjoyable little picnic. The food was good, the sunshine was warm, the air balmy, the shade delicious, a blackbird sang to them from the topmost branch of a tree near by, the loveliest butterfly ever seen came and settled for a moment on the rim of Vivien's glass, so that she positively screamed with delight. As for the cream buns—well, she ate three, but by some fortunate decree of Providence cream buns never disagreed with her. And he was tractful and amiable and pleasant and jolly, and when he produced a vacuum flask and poured out for her a delicious cup of hot coffee she was really charmed.

"Oh, how nice of you!" she said.

"It is rather jolly, isn't it?" he agreed, lying back and looking up at the blue sky. "Wonder what people would say if they could see us now?"

"Oh, I wish they could!" she cried, clasping her hands. "All the same" she added, growing suddenly grave, "it was very rude and wrong of you not to go to the church."

"I did," he answered.

"Why, you said——" she cried.

"No," he insisted. "I only said I didn't know what it was like in church and I don't. I wasn't thinking of the church."

"Oh!" she said, and admitted to herself that that was really rather nice of him, and if he had really been there, then, she decided, she would forgive him.

She could not help being aware that this was generous on her part, and since generosity breeds generosity:

"It was rather horrid of me," she admitted.

"There is still time," he hinted with indifference in his voice, but a beating heart.

"What for?" she asked.

"Legal hours," he answered, as one states a quite impersonal and indifferent fact, "are from eight to three."

"Oh-h-h!" she exclaimed amazed, "Oh-h, is that why you came?"

He nodded.

He began to put the things together. She watched him apprehensively. He had a way with him she resented, and yet found oddly attractive. It was as though he knew what she was going to do, and prepared accordingly long before she herself had made up her mind.

"Ready?" he asked cheerily.

She did not answer, but she eyed him askance. He held out his hand. She accepted it, mechanically. Hand-in-hand, like two children, they went together through the wood towards the the place where the big motor-car awaited them.

"I'm—I'm—I'm afraid," she whispered once.

He looked at her very gently, and the pressure of his hand on hers was firm and kind.

"I'm afraid," she whispered again; "that's why I—I—ran away this morning."

But he put his arm around her and drew her to him unresisting, and her fear vanished, and she felt how strongly he held her—with what kindness and love and tenderness.

"There is much need for fear, I think," he said; "but there is much greater need to be brave and fear not."

"I will be brave," she whispered.

So he kissed her again, and hand-in-hand they went on through the wood till they came to where the big motor-car awaited them, standing in the field of new-mown hay.

A lady residing in Shepherd's Bush has a small daughter. One morning this lady felt rather chilly after taking a cold bath and fearing a cold took a tablespoonful of whisky. Small daughter running in shortly afterward asked to have her hair-ribbon tied. The lady reached over and tied the ribbon. Small daughter turned around sharply and said:—

Why, mother, you've been using father's perfume.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

thing more would be required than that. Diana Kenyon shivered at the thought of what this incident might mean to her. It might be—it was almost certain to be—only the beginning of some subtle scheme on the part of the criminal. It was the first strand in a net which som unknown person intended to weave round her. It was, of course, foolish to be afraid. But human nature is not always reasonable in its terror, and both men and women are particularly susceptible to the fear of danger from some unseen and mysterious source.

She picked up the envelope and studied the handwriting. It was large, almost childish in character. Each letter had been formed separately and with great care. It was the sort of writing a man would use if he wished to conceal his identity. The postmark was "London, E. C.," and bore that day's date.

"I must send them back at once," she said to herself. "I must take them round to Mr. Sett at once—clear myself from all suspicion of being mixed up in this horrible affair."

That seemed to be the only thing for her to do in the circumstances. The temptation to destroy the promissory notes and free the man she loved from his burden of debt had been only momentary. It had been strangled at its births. Of course, Lord Champernowne, even if the notes had been stolen, would not repudiate the debt. He would pay every farthing of the money, if he had to sell everything he possessed. To destroy the notes would have been as foolish as it was dishonourable.

"Yet, perhaps," thought Diana, as she folded up the notes and replaced them in their envelope, "the thief thought that I should destroy them. Perhaps that is the trap that he has laid for me. Well, I shall go to Boanerges Scott first thing to-morrow morning."

She slept that night with the envelope under her pillow, and more than once she awoke from a horrible dream, crying out to her lover to save her from some dark and shapeless shadow that threatened her with death. Dream followed dream, people came and went, she passed from garden-party to funeral, from the club smoking-room to the service in the village church of Churtington. But the shadow was always there, hunting her with noiseless feet from place to place, never speaking, never gainning on her, never losing an inch of ground—moving steadily on—relentless, menacing, terrible.

CHAPTER IX.

"Mr. Higson?" queried Boanerges Scott, looking up from a draft prospectus that lay on the desk in front of him. "No, I am too busy to see Mr. Higson now. Ask him to wait for half an hour."

Leversedge, the private secretary, a tall, dark-haired, young man, smiled.

Mr. Higson seems to be in a great hurry, sir," he said. "He hinted that his business was very urgent."

"Urgent for him, perhaps," snarled Scott, "but not for me. If he can't wait half an hour he'd better go at once. Did you draw up this prospectus, Leversedge?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, then, you're a fool. Do you suppose we're going to give the vendor half the purchase-money in cash?"

"I took the figures from your notes, sir."

The financier scowled and brought down his great fist with a crash on the table.

"You dare to contradict me," he thundered. "You dare to tell me I made a mistake! You'd better be careful, Leversedge, or you'll find yourself out in the streets."

"I understood, sir——" stammered the secretary.

"Understood! How can a brain like yours understand anything? I said a quarter of the money in cash and the balance in ordinary shares. You know that. You'd better not make these mistakes, Leversedge. You've a mother and two sisters dependent on you. Men like you have to be very carful. Go and tell Higson he's got to wait, whether he likes it or not."

The secretary left the room and delivered the message to Mr. Higson. The detective swore under his breath, and announced his intention of forcing his way into Scott's presence.

"You'd better not," said Leversedge, quietly. "He's like a fiend let loose this morning. As likely as not he'd pick you up and fling you out of the window."

"Well, I won't wait."

"I'd advise you to, Mr. Higson—if your business is of any importance. He gave orders that you were to wait."

"Orders?" snapped Mr. Higson. "I'm not one of his clerks."

"Nor am I Well, you know your own business best. There are the newspapers, if you like to read them."

"I shall wait ten minutes" said the detective. "Then I have another engagement.

"That is as you please," said Leversedge, and he left the room. Mr. Higson picked up the "Times" and scowled at the financial column, which lay uppermost. He was not really in any great hurry, but he felt that his own business ought to come before everything else. It lowered his self-esteem to be forced to kick his heels in a waiting room at the bidding of Boanerges Scott. It was as though he were someone of no importance.

But when the ten minutes had elapsed Mr. Higson did not go, and when half an hour had passed he was still sitting in the chair by the window.

Then, as the clock on the mantelpiece struck twelve, the door opened and Diana Kenyon was shown into the room. She was not known to Mr. Higson except by name, and as her name was not announced he was ignorant of her identity. He rose from his chair, however, and offered her a newspaper. Then, having made some remark about the weather, he re-seated himself, and apparently took no further interest in her.

"In trouble," he said to himself; "a nice-looking girl, too. Speculating, I suppose. Or perhaps she's had something to do with that young scoundrel, Evelyn."

A few minutes after Diana's arrival a clerk entered the room and said that Mr. Scott was now able to see Mr. Higson. The detective followed the young man into the office.

"I really think, sir," he said, "that in the circumstances——"

"Oh, shut up, Higson!" the financier interrupted, savagely. "I'm not in the mood to listen to your account of your own importance. You've got to wait your time like everyone else. Well what is it?"

"Still I do think, sir——"

"What's your business? Sit-down and let's have it out—quick. I've no time to waste this morning."

Mr. Higson sat down, and decided that he had said sufficient to express his disapproval.

"It's like this, sir," he said. "I want to know how I stand about this five thousandpounds reward you've offered."

"Is that all? Is that what you've come bothering me about when I am so busy that I don't know where to turn?"

"That is all, sir, but that must be settled first. I want to know how I stand. You pay me so much a year to do your work for you. Legally, therefore, I am your servant—your agent. I am not entitled to receive the reward for services that are, I presume, included in the work for which I get a fixed fee."

"Oh, that's on your mind, is it?" growled the financier. "Well, you can be easy on that point. If you find out who murdered my poor son, you shall have the five thousand pounds as well as whatever I pay you every year."

"Thank you, sir. Most generous of you, I am sure."

"And look here, Higson," the financier continued, slowly, "if the murderer turns out to be Lord Champernowne, I will give you ten thousand pounds."

"Ten thousand pounds, sir?"

"Yes, Higson, and that's as good as making you a present of the extra money for nothing. For it is quite certain that Lord Champernowne is guilty."

"I must say that appearnces are against him, sir. I don't know, however, that they could have brought in that verdict—on the evidence."

"Don't you?" queried Scott, leaning forward and resting his big, ugly face on his clenched hands. "Well, then, I will tell you, Higson. Lord Champernowne belongs to a class that is supposed to be incapable, both by temperament and education, of deeds of violence. That always weighs with a jury. If some rough fellow had been in Champernowne's-place, the verdict would have been 'Wilful murder.' But he shall not escape me, Higson. His guilt shall be brought home to him. I will not rest till I have hanged him. And even if the law does not touch him, Higson, I shall destroy him and his, ruin them, brand them with shame. But that doesn't concern you, my smart little fellow. All you've got to think of is the law. I'll pay you ten thousand pounds on the day that Lord Champernowne is sentenced to death."

"You are most generous, sir!" exclaimed Mr. Higson. "And if by any chance it should turn out to be anyone else, if we find out that we are mistaken——"

"Five thousand—not a penny more. Now, what's your news?"

"It's about Greenhead, sir. You heard about his visit to Maiden Tolhurst?"

"Yes; the police told me. I wonder they didn't arrest Lord Champernowne at once."

"Well it did look bad, I admit, sir, following so close on that inquest. Still, we have to move to very slowly in these matters. There is nothing to be gained by arresting anyone till you've got together enough evidence to prove his guilt. Well, Greenhead has given them the slip, sir."

Boanerges Scott rose to his feet with an oath, rose with such a violent and sudden movement that he sent his chair crashing to the floor.

"Greenhead escaped!" he thundered. "The one man we want—the one man to be watched! How do you know this? I don't believe it—not a word of it. I'll ring up the police at once and ask."

"You can save yourself the trouble, sir, for they're not likely to admit it. They'll say they've got their eye on him, that they've only let him think he's escaped them. But they've been thrown off the scent."

"How do you know this?"

"I had a talk with Corton late last night. He called on me."

The financier lit a cigar and flung himself heavily into his chair.

"Why did Carton call on you?" he queried, after a pause.

"Oh, to try and get something out of me, sir. He thought I was in your confidence."

"Eh, what's that? Trying to get things out of you—about me?"

"About poor Mr. Evelyn, sir."

The financier's face darkened, and he clenched his hands.

"Behind my back," he muttered. "The wolves—the vultures!"

"Oh, I did'nt give him anything, sir: he didn't get any chance out of me. I was friendly enough; one has to be friendly with these fellows. We had a drink or two together and a cigar—just a chat, you know, quite informal like. I gathered Greenhead had escaped them."

"Did he tell you so?"

"No, indeed sir; but he thought the man had gone to America."

"And where is he going?"

"I dont' know, sir."

"You don't know?" shouted Scott. "Do you mean to tell me you're as big a fool as the rest of them?"

"I hope not, sir; indeed, I hope not. He's booked a passage to Sydney, but I don't know when he'll leave the boat."

Boanerges Scott laughed—a harsh unpleasant laugh.

"A bit of a jester, aren't you?" he said, sternly. "Well, it doesn't to jest with me, my friend; I'll put the police on the right track again." And he moved his hand towards the telephone.

"I don't think I'd do that, sir, if I were you." said Mr. Higson.

"Probably not, my friend. You have your eye on the reward. You don't wish the police to get hold of it. But I think——"

"No, sir— for your own sake, sir, I implore you to leave the matter entirely in my hands. There may be things that you wouldn't like the police to find out. You know that you can trust me."

The financier looked hard and keenly at the detective's face.

"Yes," he said, after a pause, "I think I can trust you, Higson. Perhaps you are right. Besides, I am a man of honour. I have no desire to let the police profit by what you have found out. But the man must be caught, Higson—the man must be caught. When did he sail?"

"He has not sailed yet, sir."

"Then you must stop him from leaving England."

"Wouldn't it be better to go with him, sir? Isn't one likely to find out more in that way?"

"Well, yes, perhaps that is so."

"Besides, I do not see how we could stop him, sir. There is no charge against him, sir. He is a free man.

Boanerges Scott opened a drawer.

"You will want money?" he queried.

"Yes, sir."

"How much?"

"I ought to have five hundred, sir."

The financier made out a cheque for the amount.

"Give this to the cashier in the banking department," he said, "and book your berth at once. You must go now. I have an appointment with Miss Kenyon."

"Was that the lady I saw in the waiting-room, sir?"

"very likely."

"I suppose she doesn't know anything of this affair, sir?"

"I can't say, Higson; we shall see. Cable me from every port you touch at. Good morning."

Mr. Higson put the cheque in his pocket and walked towards the door.

"Oh, there's one other thing, Higson," said the financier. "This matter of the reward—the ten thousand pounds I mean—you'll keep that to yourself, of course."

"Certainly, sir. It concerns no one but our two selves."

"People might say unpleasant things if they heard about it, Higson. They might not understand my motive for increasing the reward if Lord Champernowne turned out to be the criminal."

"I understand, sir," said the detective. "Good morning, sir."

He left the room, and Scott rang a bell by pressing a small knob on the desk in front of him.

"I can see Miss Kenyon," he said to the clerk who entered the room. "Anyone else waiting to see me?"

"Yes, sir," the young man replied, and he realed off a list of half-a-dozen names.

"They need not wait long," said Scott. "I shall not be engaged with Miss Kenyon for more than a few minutes, probably."

The clerk retired, and two minutes later Diana Kenyon was shown into the office. Her face was very pale, and there were dark rings under her eyes. She was dressed in a somewhat worn blue serge costume. Boanerges Scott did not rise from his chair.

"You wished to see me?" he said, curtly, "You said your business was urgent and of importance. I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance. My time is valuable. Please sit down, and come to the point at once."

(To be continued.)

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Louise: Why do you think the widow wants to marry again?

Julia: She keeps her age dark and her hair light.

Customer: And do you guarantee these trousers all wool?

Ikey: Vell thir, I won't detheive yer—the buttonth ith brath.

My wife is a wonderful vocalist. Why I have known her to hold an audience for hours——

Get out!

After which she would lay it in the cradle and rock it to sleep.

It did Jack no good to marry his stenographer, for she continued the habit of the office in their home.

How so?

When he starts to dictate, she takes him down.

Old Gent.: I tell you, my man, you are not sufficiently careful in providing for a rainy day.

Working Man: Well, I dunno wot more you want. Here's our Jack works o' nights and I works i' th' daytime, and one suit o' togs does for th' pair on us!

Elderly Gentleman: Hi, conductor! bring the bus here. D'ye think I'm going to walk through all this mud?

Conductor: Sutt'nly not, sir. Hif you'll wait' arf a minnit I'll lay down the carpet an' horect the hawning!

Fortune-Teller: I see by your hand you'll die when you're twenty-seven.

Willie: But, my dear woman, I'm twenty-nine now.

Fortune-Teller: Why, my good man, you should have been dead two years. You're living under false pretences.

A little girl had been the pet of the family. Everyone made much of her, but when there was a new little baby brother she felt rather neglected.

How are you Mary? a visitor asked of her one afternoon.

Oh, I'm all right, she said, except that I think there is too much competition in this world.

After Thomas Soar, Esq., had been a member of the Muggleton Rural Council for several years he thought that at the earliest opportunity he would endeavour to get a permanent record of his term of office there. Nothing could be more fitting than to have a street called after him.

After having expressed his desire to several of his cronies on the strict Q. T., he got his wish; they had a place named after him—"Soar Place."

A rifleman, in telling a story, said: My aim is to always tell the truth.

Yes, said a brother private; but you're the worst shot in the regiment.

Gus: Bertie is always bragging about his ancestral halls.

Algy: His ancestral hauls, he means. His grandfather made a fortune out of kippers.

I see by the newspapers remarked Reeder, that the farmers in Canada are sending out appeals for wives.

Is that so? ejaculated Hennypeck in an eager whisper. They can have mine.

Tommy had always had to wear his father's old clothes, yet no one knew just how badly he felt till one day he was found all alone in the summer-house. Between broken sobs it all came out. Pa's gone and shaved off clean and now I know I'll have to wear his old red whiskers.

More tough luck, whispered his wife.

Well, what now? he muttered.

You know Miss Green never sings without her music.

Yes.

Well, she's brought her music.

An American, called upon to return thanks for the distinguished strangers at a public dinner said:—

This is quite unexpected in fact when I came into this room I felt much like Daniel in the lions' den. When Daniel got into that place and looked around, he thought to himself, Whoever's got to do the after-dinner speaking it won't be me!

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

"PEEPS INTO PERSIA":—By Dorothy De Warzee (Baroness d'Hermalle). It is a sparkling book (Hurst and Blackett). Many phases of life in Persia are described with insight and humour. Writing of the women of Persia, the Baroness remarks that—"Under the law of Mohammed, every Persian man is entitled to four wives, but the Koran says they shall all be treated in the same manner. Any man, who thinks for a moment what a strict application of this rule would mean in daily relations with four different wives in four different households, must realise that such a staff of wives would become not only a drain upon his purse, but also upon his tact, his patience, and his manhood. One understands why it is that, while revering the Prophet and abiding by his laws as far as he can, the Persian of the present day does not take advantage of all the matrimonial privileges permitted him, but prefers to husband his resources for the gratification of one, or at most two wives. The Persian of the peasant class, unlike the lower and the upper classes, finds four wives an economy rather than an expense, as he sets them to work in the fields, and thereby combines much profit with some pleasure.

"All marriages are arranged by the families. In Europe, however ambitions a family may be for the alliance of the sons and daughters, there are yet limits to what they expect from them; and that two people should solemnly enter into a lifelong partnership without having had either speech or sight of each other seems criminal to us. Persian parents have meetings which last for hours, at which they recount the virtues of their respective children. When their qualities have been agreed upon, the marriage becomes a settled fact. However, in all countries each ugly duckling is his parents' swan, and even when they are sincere, there must be a certain exaggeration in this practice; think what disillusion must follow where the parents are not sincere!

"When a marriage is agreed upon, the parents are satisfied that they have done their utmost to promote the happiness of their respective children, and the religious ceremony takes place. A Mollah is sent for by the bride's parents to celebrate it, and the marriage itself resembles a European one in form in in that the priest asks the bride and bridgroom whether they willingly consent to be man and wife.

"Before the ceremony takes place, a reception is held which lasts five hours. Two archways at the end of the room lead into a smaller one the bride's mother led us to one of these, and, looking through, we saw that the floor was entirely filled with cushions embroidered with seed pearls, and, sitting in the middle of them, dressed in gorgeous cashmere and covered with emeralds and pearls, sat the grandmother of the bride, alone, looking like a funny owl with her big eyes and beaky nose. We bowed and smiled thr ugh the archway, and then were settled on red plush chairs, each behind a little gilt table, and left to examine the sweets, fruits, salads, and nuts with which the table was laden and to watch the entrance of the arriving guests at our leisure.

"The guests were ushered in by women slaves and servants, and shown to their places behind the little tables according to their rank. After all were seated, the grandmother came into the room, clutching her cashmere round her fat legs, and, disclosing the gentleman's nice comfortable woollies in which they were encased, she took a little three-pronged fork from a table, and, sitting down by us, jabbed the fork into a quarter of peeled orange, which she buried in the salt and then handed to me with a smile. I swallowed the nasty mixture with great difficulty. This action of her part was the signal for every one to begin eating, and we found politeness consisted in the exchanging of tit-bits from plate to plate. To pick out with your fingers what you think nicest from your own plate, and hand it to your neighbour, is the acme of good manners in Persia, which shows how two countries may regard the same act from exactly the opposite point of view.

"Eating was continued for two or three hours hubble-hubble pipes and cigarettes were smoked, and women talked incessantly, but in subdued voices. There was no chattering and no fuss, and very little laughter, and what there was half concealed behind the hand, as is the Persian fashion. It was evident from the hush that fell at each new arrival, that there was keen interest evinced in clothes. At times these were startling to a degree. One girl wore an evening frock with a man's dickey and collar, another had a spangled lace veil falling round her face, and a dark blue cloth coat and skirt, and the majority were dressed in European brocades of bright colours and large patterns.

"The bride herself, when she arrived, which she did after the eating was finished, was led by her mother across the courtyard and up the steps of the house from her private apartments. The dancing girl danced backwards before her, throwing a few flowers, and the family scattered money in small gold pieces to the crowd of wedding guests. The bride herself merits a full description. She was the most fantastic little figure I have ever seen; her face was rouged and enamelled so that it shone; her eyebrows made one straight line of black paint an inch broad across her brows, and she had a heavy black moustache of paint on her upper lip, which is supposed to render a woman beautiful in Persia. She wore pale green kid gloves and a cherry brocade dress and carried a dark blue striped handkerchief and a yellow ostrich-feather fan From ear to ear there hung three enormous diamond neclaces fastened to her head under her chin, and looking as if she wore a helmet.

"After the arrival of the bride, the reception at the house was over, and the religious ceremony took place. At the far end of the room in which the marriage took place, stood a large mirror, and the bride, crossing the room with uncovered face, knelt before the looking glass, which is always the last gift of the bridegroom before he comes himself to claim his wife. A door behind the bride opened, and the bridegroom entered the room alone, and crossing to the curtained doorway behind which Mollah stood, was questioned, in his turn, by the hidden priest, as to his willingness to marry the bride. He was asked once only, and answered 'Yes' unhesitatingly, then turned, and, walking to the mirror, stood behind the bride as she knelt. It is thus that the bride and groom see each other for the first time. The bridegroom stayed but a moment after that look, and then left the room; the wedding ceremony was over.

"The bride was fifteen, quite old for Persia, and she left her home the same day for her husband's house. But it often happens that children of eight and ten go through the marriage ceremony, remaining afterwards in their homes until they are of a riper age."

"THE INDIAN OFFER OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE," :—By Sir Roper Lethbridge, K. C. I. E., Messrs. P. S. King & Son of Westminster are issuing next week, in handy form, a very complete and thoughtful exposition of the past history, present position, and future prospects, of the Indian branch of the great Imperial Preference problem. The author has largely devoted himself for over forty years past, first as an Indian official, and subsequently in England both in and out of Parliament, to the study of this question, and to the advocacy of Preference for India. Mr. Austen Chamberlain contributes an admirable Introduction to Sir Roper Lethbridge's book, in which he heartily commends its chapters to the careful attention of the British public. Mr. Chamberlain points out that all details, as to the exact position that India may take in a system of Imperial Preference, can only be finally determined after conference and consultation between the Indian and British Governments. He admits that the present position is intolerable, in which "we insist on imposing an import duty on Lancashire cottons, and then, in the interests of Lancashire, require that duty to be balanced by an excise on all cottons made in Indian power-mills whether competitive or not." He regards both these propositions as questionable; and thinks that we ought not to leave the infant industries of India a prey to the growing competition of the rest of the world, and especially of its rivals in the Far East, which also unfairly competes with British industry. He agrees with Sir Roper Lethbridge in holding that the position of the fiscal question in India has been materially affected by the recent development of representative institutions — and he thinks that a new importance and a new urgency have been imparted to it by the recent discussion in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, and by the brilliant review of India's economic position and its possible developments for which that discussion afford an opportunity to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the Financial Member of Council. Mr. Chamberlain points out that the arguments of the speeches of Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the Financial Member, as developed and reinforced by Sir Roper Lethbridge in this little book, give fair ground for the belief that an alternative to the present mishievous system can be found, by which Indian industry may be developed, British trade promoted, and the open sore of the present excise duties be healed.

"SO IT IS WITH THE DAMSEL":—By Nora Vynne (Stanley Paul),. It treats absolutely without hyperbole or hysteria, of the 'White Slave Traffic' question. The wholesale interference with the private morals of responsible adults is most sensibly deprecated, while the case of the helpless and deceived is advocated with all the warmth of sympathy and ability of pen that this writer has always possessed. There is not much of the most painful side of the thing. Harrowing details are left to sensation-mongers. The practical question at issue is touched upon, but not at any inartistic length. The book is no pamphlet, but a novel, full of character studies some of them uncommonly arresting. The poor little girl whose vulgarities lead into far deeper waters than she dreams of the nobler girl who, once deceived, retrieves her life and gives most of it up to the protection of others of her kind, the delightful married couple who allow their beautiful mutual attachment to blind them a little to their responsibilities towards their silly little daughter—all these are types, but not stock-types, and are drawn with all Miss Vynne's humour and nerve. Her dialogue is as natural as ever.

REMINISCENCES OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE By LADY MACDONELL (BLACK).—Lady Macdonell has seen the world too, but she does not "philosophise" it; she just notes its points of interest. And she evidently felt bashful about her notes, for she does all she can to disarm criticism. She wrote her book, she says, during an illness. She never meant it to be published, and so on. But really there is no need for excuses. The book is quite as entertaining as most of its kind, and it is printed in such delightfully big type that reading it would be a pleasure even if it did not amuse one. Lady Macdonell, with her husband, Sir Hugh, a diplomatist, saw much of life, in foreign Courts. She can boast that she boxed the Kaiser's ears when he was a boy for accusing her playfully of cheating at draughts. She was a friend of the Empress Frederick's, who once took her into a room where lay a wax model in a cradle of a baby boy she had lost, with all his toys and tiny shoes exactly as he had left them. A contrast to the German Courts was that of the Emperor of Brazil, who was afterwards dethroned. When Lady Macdonell with her husband went to call at the palace they found no servants about. At last a negro with bare feet came and said "You come see Emperor? Please this way."

"THE WORLD SOUL." By H. FIELDING-HALL. Hurst and Blackett. This author has had a full and varied life. "There are few things I have not felt or seen," he says, "few occupations I have not tried or been connected with, few countries I have not visited, few classes of people I have not known, few notable books I have not read." He was a magistrate and prison governor in India when he studied the Burmese and wrote about them with such fascinating intimacy in "The Soul of a People." Then he seemed to be inclining toward Buddhism. Now in "The World Soul" he enlarges his borders and tries to show us what is at the root of all religions, and especially to free the religion of Christ from the "mass of superstition" which has overlaid it. This is not a book for the "average sensual man;" though it might do him good he would not like it. But it will please and perhaps help those who are thoughtfully and mystically inclined,

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"MR. FLEIGHT."—By Ford Madox Hueffer, (Howard Latimer). It is a book crammed with figures too big for the small canvas they occupy, but each a delightfully subtle impersonation of some fault or folly of our modern society. Mr. Fleight is a little Jew soap-boiler, who is to be pitchforked into politicns by the amazing Mr. Blood for purposes of Mr. Blood's own. The story is concerned with their joint efforts to this end, together with the effective co-operation of half-a-dozen other strongly imagined minor characters, who occupy the narrative in a more desultory way. As a mere story Mr. Hueffer's book is not likely to command the attention of the novel reader; but there are many who should enjoy its frequent mirth-inciting passages, and its shrewd descriptions of men and women and matters do not err on the side of dullness.

"THE HONOUR OF THE CLINTONS" :—By Mr. Archibald Marshall. On June will be published the above novel, which continues the story of the Clintons of Kencote who are already familiar to readers of Mr. Marshall's stories. This tale, which is the only new, full-length novel by this author to be published this year, shows the Squire of Kencote in the face of a threatened family disaster, and tells also the love-stories of the Clinton twins, Joan and Nancy, now grown to womanhood The publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. have great confidence in the story which returns to the style of "Exton Manor," and Mr. Marshall's earlier novels.

"THE LITTLE NUGGET," :—By Mr. P.G. Wodehouse. In order to enable the American publishers to bring it out simultaneously, the above novel will be issued on August 14 instead of in the present month as first announced. Mr. Wodehouse is one of the most popular of the younger authors of the day. His short stories are well known; he is also the author of several novels: he has acheived success as a playwright; he is a brilliant and clever lyrist; and few journalists have written a greater number of witty paragraphs.

"THE PARISH CLERK;" :—By Mr. P. H. Ditchfield. It is an interesting volume which will be added to Messrs Methuen's series of Shilling Books. The quaintness, humour, and strange manners, of the old fashioned Parish Clerk are fast passing away, and in this book are collected the numerous stories told by our fathers concerning an odd race of men who did good service in their generation.

"BRAVE BRIGANDS" :—Another historical romance from the pen of Miss May Wynne is announced by Stanley Paul and Co. The scene is laid at the time of the French Revolution, during the siege of Carpentras by the followers of an Irishman named Patri, who band themselves together as the "Brave Brigands" a nick-name which gives the story its title.

"A GODDES OF STONES.":—By Mr. R. Wright-Henderson. (Methuen). It is a spirited romance of the south coast in 1793 in the brave days of smuggling and rumours of invasion, and is told in the first person, being the recollection of events witnessed by one Thomas How when an innocent boy of eight.

"BY STROKE OF SWORD,":—By Mr. Andrew Balfour. It is a romance which will be added to Messrs. Methuen's series of Sevenpenny Novels. It is a book which should appeal to all lovers of excitement and adventure.

BEAUTY UNADORNED.

I notice that
The present hat
Is taller in the crown,
With spiky quills
And fluffy frills,
And flow'rs all hanging down.

Though Fashion speaks,
I vow such freaks
Would mar the fairest face;
And, love, I do
Rejoice that you
Retain your simple grace.

I like to see
Your finery.
A bonnet, small and neat;
Yet as we go
Along, I know
You rival all you meet.

For scorning modes,
Down country roads
You fly as though alive—
You are by far
The smartest car
I've had since I could drive!—
—*World.*

Two Irishmen were crossing the ocean on the way to America. On the voyage Pat died. Preparations were made for the burial at sea, but the lead weights customarily used in such cases were lost, and chunks of coal were substituted. Everything was finally ready for the last rites, and long and earnestly did Michael look at his friend. Finally he blurted out sorrowfully:—

Well, Pat, I always knew ye were goin' there but I'm hanged if I thought they'd make ye carry yer own coal.

The Academy exhibition with its fine Sargent portraits recalls a story of this famous artist. At a banquet, a young lady whom he knew very well said to him:—

Oh, Mr. Sargent, I saw your latest painting and kissed it, because it was so much like you.

And did it kiss you in return?

Why, no.

Then, said Mr. Sargent, it was not like me.

A barrister the other day in a local police-court was cross examining a Suffragette who was evidently a match for any man, whilst her husband, obviously the weaker vessel sat shiepishly listening. The lawyer was pressing a question urgently, when she indignantly remarked:—

You needn't think to catch me; you tried that once before.

Madam, replied the counsel, I haven't the least desire to catch you, and your husband looks as if he was sorry he did!

THE NEW MAGAZINES.

"THE NATIONAL REVIEW."

There is a popular and long-standing belief that "one volunteer is worth three pressed men," and it is one of the propositions that are apt to commend themselves even to thoughtful people as being "self-evident." Earl Percy's article on "The Voluntary System in History" throws some remarkable lights of evidence upon the dogma, and his readers will probably find that their knowledge both of human nature and of the necessities of our military position has been considerably extended by his instructive pages. Mr. W. H. Mallock addresses a friendly remonstrance to Unionist politicians upon the inadequate acquaintance with social and economic facts which sometimes prevents them from being able to nip Radical mis statements in the bud; while Lord Ebury deals severely with those members of the Opposition, who get periodically panic-stricken upon the subject of "food taxes." "Asiaticus", reviews the proceedings of the Public Services Commission in India, and deals particularly with the proposal for simultaneous examinations in London and India. He holds that "it would be absolutely impossible to secure continuous secrecy in India regarding examination papers," and affirms that in any case a scheme that might bring a preponderance of natives into the Civil Service is by that sufficiently condemned.

We depend for our success upon the justice and enlightenment of our rule, and we can only continue to preserve its essentially British character so long as Britons continue to predominate in the Civil Service. That, in brief, is the final answer to the demand now advanced. British rule in India will only remain British while it is chiefly exercised by Britons. If we wish to hold India, our first duty, as the late Duke of Argyll wrote long ago, is to guard our own rule. Simultaneous examinations would soon go far to undermine it.

The writer on Canadian affairs who signs himself "E. B. O." has some observations to make on the "professionalism" which is one of the blemishes of Dominion politics.

It is true that a leisured class is springing up in Canada, and that there are many young Canadians who are well-to-do and well-educated, who could serve their country effectively if they were to choose politics as a career. Unfortunately, these young men, like their American friends, prefer the social round as a sphere of influence; the dust and uproar of party warfare does not attract them, and their out-spoken contempt for the professional politician (who is not in society, as an almost invariable rule) is another reason why the still great cry of true patriotism is unheard. For these young men, whose families have not a tradition of public service, a Canadian Navy would provide an outlet for the energy and enterprise which is at present wasted in the carefully-chronicled doings of the "best set" in this or that city of less than cosmical consequence.

Mr. Grahame-White writes on the subject of "Why Airmen are not Afraid."

"THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Every Englishman and Englishwoman will find a painful fascination in the narrative of Mrs. Bennett, who was one of the prisoners taken at Cawnpore. Mrs. Bennett was a girl of eighteen at the date of the massacre, and her account of the horrors of the siege was partly written in the following year. It is a truly historical document, and cannot be read without emotion. Earl Grey, replying to Major Morrison-Bell on the subject of Proportional Representation, lays his finger upon certain anomalies of our electoral system which no scheme of mere re-distribution would seem capable of remedying. Thus in the election of January, 1910, the Liberals polled 38 per cent. of the votes cast in the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, but failed to carry a single seat. And it is no answer to say that Unionists in Wales and Scotland were very nearly as badly off. The anomalies do not really cancel each other.

The Scotch Unionist is not and cannot, be represented by the soutern Unionist. Nor can the Ministerialist of the south be properly represented by the Ministerialist of the north. There is a broad difference between the peoples of Scotland and of the south of England. Candidates acceptable to southern Unionists are not necessarily acceptable to northern Unionists, and vice versa. Besides, if it is the object of good government to encourage the largest possible number of citizens to take a vigilant interest in public affairs, an electoral system which deprives large numbers of electors of any chance of securing that representation to which their nunbers entitle them, obviously tends to deprive them also of that consciousness of participation in the governing power of the State which Aristotle has defined as being the highest privilege of citizenship.

The New Magazine 2nd galley.

Under the title of "Sobor by Act of Parliament," Miss Edith Sellers communicates a not very flattering account of the results of State regulation of the liquor traffic in Scandinavian countries. In rural Sweden, where spirits cannot be obtained in quantities of less than fifty-five gallons.

There are prohibition villages, where every week the men make a collection and as soon as they have money enough they despatch to the nearest distillery a trust-worthy messenger to fetch for them fifty-five gallons of spirit. On his return, life comes practically to a standstill; so long as there is a drop of spirit left, not a man has a thought in his head beyond drinking.

There are two social papers of note in the present number—Miss Anna Martins on "The Mother and Social Reform," and Mr. J. A. R. Marriott's on "The Problem of Poverty."

"THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."

Mr. Archibald Hurd is impressed with the importance of making the British public realise the magnitude of the Japanese problem in the eyes of Western Canada and of other Dominions, and also of demonstrating to our fellow-subjects in those parts the provision which our naval strategy makes for their defence. A perfunctory dealing with either question tends to throw Dominion feeling into an attitude of reliance on the United States instead of on the United Empire. The near East is provocative of two articles—"The Problem of Austria Hungary," by "Politicus," and "The Dissensions of the Balkan Allies," by Mr. Spencer Campbell. The latter suggests a fear that the influence of M. Venezilos in Greek politics has declined, and that the forces making for peace have been correspondingly weakened. "Curio" urges the Unionist paty to more active exertions on behalf of the positive features of the Edinburgh programme holding that "it is to the restatement and rejuvenation of the Tariff movement that Unionism must look for any triumph greater than the stale-mate of existing political forces." Mr. J. M. Kennedy's article on "Why Home Rule is Unnecessary" insists that the movement has lost the support of the Irish agricultural classes. In addition to the indifference of the South and the hostility of the North, Mr. Kennedy sites another argument against Home Rule in its certain detriment to religious peace:—

Let there be no mistake about it: a parliament in Dublin would inevitably be shaken by religious faction, and would still further embitter feelings which had rather be left to calm down in the course of time—a long time, it should be added. Religion in Ireland is not a perfunctory performance, but something which is as deeply ingrained in the nature of the people as it was in the people of England when martyrs were burnt at the stake in Smithfield. In short, the religion of Irishmen is of such an extreme kind that it turns to fanaticism at the least sign of interference or even critism. Few people unacquainted with the country can well imagine the acrimony which would be aroused by even the most trivial religious debate in a Dublin Parliament on some religious question. All this is avoided when Irish representatives of both sects meet in the more tolerant atmosphere of Westminster.

The non-political section of the review contains much that is interesting. Mr. Cloudesley Brereton makes a strong appeal for more careful and through discrimination in schools among the different types of aptitude, and a more deliberate preparation for future careers. Readable pages are occupied by Mr. Wilfrid Ward on Disraeli, Mr. W. L. Courtney on "Realistic Drama" and Mr. Gilbert Thomas on the poetry of Mr. Masefield. Sir Home Gorden finds part of the explanation of "what is wrong with cricket" in "the lifeless, stereo-typed, very high level of uninspired mechanical excellence."

"THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

Mr. Joseph Wells throws some light upon the history of public taste in literature by a study of the records of the Wadham College Book Club which are continuous from 1822. They show a prompt appreciation of Scott, Byron, and Moore, as also of Lytton and George Eliot, and, more slowly, of Thackeray. Dickens took longer to get discovered by University readers, and so did Tennyson, while Khats, Shelley, and Wotdsworth languished in neglect for quite an remarkable period. Macaulay was one of Wadham's favourites, but the literature of the "Oxford Movement" aroused little interest. The Hon. Gilbert Coleridge has some curious reminiscences of beggars and their devices, and Colonel E. Macartney Filgate presents an interesting study of the field of Victoria.

"THE ROUND TABLE."

An article on the "Balkan War and the Balance of Power" examines the effect which recent events have had upon the European situation, and comes to the conclusion that the Triple Alliance has not been weakened to such an extent as to lessen the responsibilities of this country. France is now reaching the utmost expansion of which her military resources are capable, while Germany has still considerable reserves. Russia's strength is growing, but only slowly. "It is clear that the balance of power is still inclined against the Dual Alliance, and that if equilibrium is to be maintained, Britain cannot yet afford to depart from her present policy of supporting the Triple Entente." There are some sound reflections presented in a paper on "the Ethics of Empire," and a most useful account is given of the Canadian "Grain Growers' Association"—a movement which combines excellent instincts of co-operation and rural policy with a rather crude and provincial conception of wider problem Quotation has already been made from the views of "The Round Table" upon the Marconi scandals. Its comment on the general state of politics may be represented by the remark that "the work which lies before the House of Commons at the present time is certainly arduous and it may be necessary; but it is not such as will ever be undertaken without disgust by intelligent and self-respecting men."

"THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW."

The settlement to follow the Balkan War is the subject of two papers in this number. Mr. G. Thoumaian deals more particularly with the case of Armenia and urges that "any scheme the Powers adopt must be put under the direct and effective supervision and control of the Powers, and be carried on by European officers." Sir Edwin Pears believes, in spite of allapprehensions, that the differences of the Allies will not eventuate in an open rupture, but that the Balkan peoples, freed from the weight of Turkish misrule, will "justify the reasonable expectations of the statesmen, historians and scholars of the West who have sympathised with and aided them in their aspirations for freedom." Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett, M.P., writing under the title of "A new Crisis in Education" insists upon the reality of the Nonconformist grievance:—

In these typical parishes there is only one elementary school and that school is Anglican. The parents are bound to send their children to it, and, of course, they have the protection of the Conscience Clause. But of what practical value is that protection—permission to withdraw the child from the religious lesson, painfully distinguishing him from his fellows. It is no wonder that few parents care to assert this freedom or to make their children feel uncomfortable and marked out as singular. Such a surrender of all religious teaching is not desired by most parents. They wish their children to have Bible instruction. In consequence of this the children attend the religious lesson, and are liable to be taught that the religion which their parents profess is false to the teaching of Christ and is condemned by the great majority of Christian people. The catechism offers peculiar difficulties to the Quaker and to the Baptist, whilst the emphasis laid upon the authority of the Church, and upon ritual observance discredits the simpler practice of the Nonconformist, and really offers a premium to desertion from its faith. And this, be it remembered, is done out of public money to which the Nonconformist is compelled in his proportion to subscribe.

Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett urges that the Church schools in single-school areas should be handed over to the local authority, the denominationalists electing two instead of four of the six managers, while the ordinary Bible instruction should be given by the teachers and Church teaching should be given to Anglican children at stated times, but not by the school staff Mr. G. G. Coulton writes upon "Monastic Schools in the Middle Ages," to show that the amount of instruction imparted by monasteries was very much smaller than is commonly supposed. In the valor Ecclesiasticus not a single nunnery pleaded its pupils among the charities which would entitle it to obtain relief from taxation." We may take note also of Mr. Percy Fitzegerald's "Glimpses of Thomas Carlyle" and Mr. H. S. Shelton's article on "The Age of the Sun's Heat."

"THE BRITISH REVIEW."

Mr. Belloc, in his articles on "Fiscal Reform," reaches the subject of agriculture, and insists that, if it is to be made "a certain and regular trade," the price of wheat must be maintained by a scale of bounties. "It is the fluctuation in price that has ruined English wheat-growing." But for the secure establishment of an agricultural class, it is also necessary, Mr. Belloc contends, to provide for the fostering of agricultural credit.

The new peasant class must—it is an essential—be financed with as little admixture of usury as possible. It will have grossly insufficient capital to begin with. It must be not only protected against its own ignorance and against its lack of cohesion, it must be encouraged to save and co-operate. It must be lent money for really useful work at less than our great banks would lend it at to-day. It must be paid interest on its deposits higher than economic competition of the moment would warrant. It must be subsidised, in its beginnings at least, if it is to exist.

Dr. Vico Mantegazza, writing on the relations of Austria and Italy, considers that the rivalry between those Powers will be intensified by what has occurred in the Balkans, and under conditions propitious to Italy, because of her growth in wealth and population. An article by Mr. Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper gives an outline of possible commercial developments in the use of aviation. Mr. Paul Goodman makes an interesting reply to Mr. Cecil Chesterton's article upon the Jewish community.

"SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE."

There are some further extracts this month from the diaries of Charles Eliot Norton, describing his intercourse with some English men of letters in the early seventies. Of chief interest are his records of conversation with Carlyle. Of De Quincey, who had reviewed his "Wilhelm Meister" somewhat roughly, Carlyle said:—

He was a cross-tempered, hard beset, poor little wretch of a bein'. I met him many months afterwards, and he looked pale and tremblin' as if he was afraid I was about to devour him; but we got into amiable conversation and he appeared to agree with everythin' one said, till after a little you found there was no point of agreement whatsoever.....

He was nothin' but legs and a head, a queer spectral figure; and he led, on the whole, a very poor, miserable, jealous, existence, and grew warse and warse I've been told, as he grew old.

It fell to Norton to acquaint the Sage with the death of John Stuart Mill, with whom his earlier friendship had long been dissolved.

What! John Mill dead! Dear me, Dear me! John Mill! How did he die and wha'? And it's so long since I've seen him, and he was the friendliest of men to me when I was in need of friends Dear me! it's all over now. I never knew a finer, tenderer, more sensitive or modest, soul among the sons of men. There never was a more generous creature than he, nor a more modest.

He gave this account of their severance:—

I went one day to the India House to invite him, and before I got there, I met him coming along the street, and he received me like the very incarnation o' the East Wind, and refused my invitation peremptorily. And from that day to this I've never set my eyes upon him, and no word has passed between 'us. Dear me! and many a night have I laid awake thinkin' what it might be that had come between us, and never could I think o' the least thing, for I'd never said a word nor harboured a thought about that man but of affection and kindliness. And many's the time I've thought o' writin' to him and sayin' "John Mill, what it is that parts you and me?" But that's all over now.

The only conjecture he could advance to the diarist was that some innocent badinage respecting Mrs. Taylor had been conveyed to Mill by Charles Buller and given too deep offence.

"BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

There is some very gay reading in the way of fiction in this month's "Blackwood." Mr. Ian Hay's serial, "Happy-go-Lucky" maintains its rollicking course, and there is a capital Irish hunting sketch by the Misses Somerville and Ross. "The New Jesuitry" is an appreciation of "Liberal principles" in the light of the Marconi scandals, the Coe-Cocoa Press and other phenomena. Mr. Whibley's article on Thomas Hardy will be much enjoyed, as will Mr. Horace Hutchinson's "'Milestones' in St. Andrews Golf." Mr. Hutchinson says:—

From milestone to milestone we may take it that there has been, roughly, a difference of ten strokes in the scores likely to make a medal-winner—that is to say that 100 in 1846 was equivalent to 90 in 1886 and to 80 in 1913.

We need scarcely say that an article by Sir Hugh Cliford, "Mankind and the Jungle," is full of atomsphheric suggestion.

In a small town theatre a soldier, arriving late found all the cheaper seats occupied; so seeing a few of the more expensive places vacant he made towards them.

Here where are you going? called an attendant after him.

Where am I going? replied the man, cheerfully. Where a good soldier should go—to the front of course.

An old Glamorganshire farmer, well-known for his philanthropic propensities, was lacking somewhat in education. When asked by the local Methodists to subscribe towards a new chandelier for the chapel he thrust his hand into his pocket with a good-natured remark, and, pulling out a sovereign, replied:—

Well here's a pound towards it. But who is going to play it when we get it?

Well, Johnny my dear, how are you getting on with your French?

Oh very well uncle. We translate quite nice sensible sentences now, such as 'My uncle never allows my birthday to pass without giving me a present or, It is certain that my uncle will give me something quite splendid this time.

Boy Mendicant: "Yus kind lidy there's sevin ov us at 'ome or I starvin'. Muvver hill. Farver,'e was too kind-'earted, 'e wos. 'E sed 'e wouldn't see us starve, so 'e run away and left us."

"Every Picture tells a story."

Do you know how to tell whether you have kidney trouble?

Have you tried setting aside the water passed upon rising in the morning? If there is a heavy sediment from it after it has stood twenty-four hours, you will know your kidneys are not acting properly, and no time should be lost in beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They cleanse and regulate the kidneys like ordinary medicines regulate the bowels. They are guaranteed to contain no poisonous ingredients or habit forming drugs, but will quickly and permanently restore a regular action of the kidneys.

Dull, heavy pains in the back also point to kidney trouble, so do rheumatic twinges, d opsical swellings under the eyes or in the ankles, gravel, over-activity of the bladder, or distress in seeking relief. All these symptoms are serious, for kidney complaint is the most fatal of all diseases (except consumption).

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SOCIAL AMENITIES.

BY PHILIP KENT.

[Published by Special Arrangements.]

Among the passengers from Marseilles, who arrived in Valetta last evening, were Mrs. Murestone and her niece, the Lady Lettice Dawn.

As Jim Daxe read from the "Malta Chronicle" in his clear voice, Stile, the paymaster, saw the faces of a girl and man at the next table stiffen into embarrassed attention. He knew that the worst was about to happen and he tried to stave it off by hurriedly jumping up and suggesting that they should not miss another race. It was useless however, for Daxe's fatal comment came on the heels of the paragraph.

"A new recruit for the Forlorn Hope Brigade! Let's wish her luck!" he exclaimed.

Then he looked up and saw Stile's horrified expression. There was a stir behind him. And he heard a girl's voice speaking coldly.

"Jack, will you please ask that person what he means by using my name in public, and to explain at once the significance of his phrase."

The groups at both tables had risen to their feet. Daxe, feeling horrible, turned to the speaker.

Afterwards he remembered that she was in grey, with a large grey hat trimmed with something soft. But at the moment he could only realise that she was pale, that her hair was lovely and beautifully done, that her mouth was pitiless, and that her big grey eyes were looking at him with insolent contempt.

The man with her was Murestone, a lieutenant in the Flagship, and one of Daxe's Brittania term. In hot embarrassment he spoke to the girl.

"I say, Latty, you know, it's most awfully awkward; he's by way of being a friend of mine. I'm sure he meant nothing." Then he brightened with a new idea, and added: "And of course he didn't know you."

"It doesn't matter a bit that he didn't know me, Jack," said the girl. "He'd no business to speak about me, and I insist on hearing what he meant by the For——, that phrase."

And she stamped on the ground.

"I say, Daxe"—Murestone turned to the offender—"this is my cousin, Lady Lettice Dawn. Will you please tell her what you meant and all the rest of it?"

Daxe had kept quiet, hoping that Murestone would extricate him from the mess, or explain the phrase to the girl's satisfaction. But now that there was no help for it, he made up his mind to get it over as quickly as possible.

"I apologise for using your name. I had no idea there was anyone else in the tent, I promise you. I ought to have looked, of course."

"Go on," said Lady Lettice.

"The Forlorn Hope Brigade is a rotten expression that I made up myself; and I'd much rather not say what it means."

"Go on," she repeated.

"Very well. It means that those girls who've been unsuccessful in London seasons come or are sent out here in the forlorn hope of getting married."

The girl's paleness changed to an angry blush.

"Married to you or to people like you who discuss girls they don't know behind their backs!" she exclaimed. "If it were true, it certainly would be an apt phrase. Let's go, Jack; I'm tired of these races.

Murestone thankfully hurried away with Lady Lettice. Daxe and his friend were silent until they were once more alone in the tent.

"The fauxest of *faux pas* one of the group then exclaimed.

"You ass!" said Stile. "I tried to stop you when I saw what was coming. You've jammed yourself now. All these titled people are connected; she'll tell her papa, who'll trot along and have it out with the First Lord, and that'll be the end of Mr. Blooming Lieutenant James Daxe, Royal Navy."

"Shut up, Stile!" Daxe retorted savagely; "I don't want to hear your rotten, inappropriate, and imaginative remarks. I know I'm an ass; but what on earth have the final consequences to do with what's happened? Anyhow I am sick of this place, and I'm going back on board. I suppose you fellows will spend a pleasent evening with a good new, true story. Hope you enjoy it!"

As he left them he heard perfunctory murmurs of "Shouldn't dream of mentioning it, old chap," and similar remarks; but they rang with insincerity like a cracked bell. The whole Fleet might hear the story for all he cared. That was another of the consequences that did not matter. Nothing could add to the shame of seeing oneself as one really was. It was a black hour: that Jim Daxe—a pearl, indeed, albeit temporarily obscured by an ugly shell—should be convicted by a girl of mean vulgarity.

All the way back to Calcara Gate in a *carrozzi* and in the *dghaisa* that took him off to the ship, he pondered the late incident, reconstructing it as it should have been, with someone else in the ignominious part, and Jim Daxe as the outspoken knight, condemning all contemptible, edged gossip. That was what ought to have happened. Then reality faced him again.

The officer of the watch wanted to know why he was back on board so soon. Had he lost all his money at the races?

"No, worse luck!" Daxe growled.

"You'll hear why when Stile comes off to the ship." And he ran down ladders, to the sanctity of his cabin, leaving the officer of the watch agreeably mystified and conjecturing as to what awful incident could have driven the debonair Jim on board in a fit of the blues.

Jim gloomily changed into uniform. He climbed on to his bunk, and took a book out of the little shelf above his pillow, seeking an inspiration. He knew what he wanted—Markheim's last speech to his spiritual counsellor. There was his way out. Although he was doomed to be recognised by all women as a backbiter, although he might never dare ask a girl to marry him, he could and would cease to sin. And he swore that never again would he say anything that could cause offence, even though he knew that he was speaking of one safely beyond the seventh sea.

Then he cheered up.

At this time Jim Daxe was junior lieutenant of his ship, the crusier *Greenville* of the Mediterranean Fleet. Placed blue eyes and fair hair that would never brush flat gave him a look of youth and innocence; but cheerfulness and a good temper had brought him the dangers of popularity. And he was driven by a desire to preserve his reputation as a wit into ways and expressions o thought that he described later as "cheap and nasty." He had been in this vein at the races on the Marsa when he entered the refreshment-tent with several other officers. And then a stray copy of the *Malta Chronicle*, and his elation, consequent on winning a race with one of his own ponies, had led him into the pitfall prepared for him by pate.

At dinner he had to face chaff and mock commiseration from the whole mess; but he took it well, warning the others to beware that the same thing did not happen to them. Afterwards he entered the smoking-circle unobserved by the people there; and thus he heard a true opinion of the incident.

"It was really rather rough on Daxe, I think," the First Lieutenant remarked ruminating the story, just freshly retold by one who had been present.

"I think it serves him jolly well right," said the Commander; "gossiping like an old woman at a tea-party. That girl must have good stuff in her to punish him on the spot."

"Yes, sir," said Daxe; "in some ways I'm not sorry it happened. But it was a distinctly unpleasant experience."

He slept badly that night, being unable to avoid a vision of the girl's face looking down on him with contempt. The more often he saw it the more he regretted that it had to be that face and not another; and he began to imagine it with a different expression.

He had to keep the morning watch. As he paced the empty deck he made a firm resolve to banish the whole incident from his mind. He might and probably would see Lady Lettice at the club dance that night; that and many another chance meeting was almost inevitable in a place so small as Valetta, unless he remained on board until they sailed from the island. But it seemed impossible that she should ever be anything but hostile to him.

Then "Hands fall in!" was piped, and the work of the day began. A strenuous forenoon of evolutions left no space for thought, and during most of the afternoon his turret's crew were drilling.

Although there were more races at the Marsa, Jim decided not to attend. Instead, he spent the time meditating in his cabin. He had been asked to dine at Admiralty House, and to go on to the dance afterwards. This was dangerous, he knew, because Lady Lettice, having a cousin in the Flagship, was certain to dine with the Admiral sooner or later; but he felt sure that she would hardly be asked two days after landing in the Island. Anyhow, you couldn't throw over the Admiral's wife at the last minute.

All the same, he was somewhat nervous as he walked into the long drawing-room; and while he shook hands with Lady Melrose he glanced hurriedly round to see if he were safe. Apparently he was. But on the heels of his relief came the butler's announcement.

"Mrs. Murestone, the Lady Lettice, Dawn, Mr. Murestone, my lady."

It seemed that Lady Melrose and Mrs. Murwstone were old friends, which accounted for this early appearance of the enemy at Admiralty House. Introductions took place; and Jim tried desperately to hide behind various people. But it was quite hopeless to do battle with a relentless fate.

"Mr. Daxe"—Lady Melrose called him, and fixed him with a commanding look—"I want you to take Lady Lettice in to dinner. Lettice, I've heard from your cousin how fond you are of dancing I've made myself personally responsible for at least one good partner in the shape of Mr. Daxe."

Here was a pleasant situation for the two most concerned. Murestone, the only person in the room who had been present at the original incident, was highly interested as to what would be the outcome, and how his cousin and Daxe would behave. Lettice ought to know better than to make a scene; but you never could predict her doings, and he knew her still to be angry and indignant.

Everything went off as well as could be expected. Lettice thanked Lady Melrose prettily; and Daxe made a bow without attempting to shake hands.

Dinner was announced. On their way Jim whispered to his partner:

"If you can't stand it I'll clear out, say I feel sick or faint, or something of that sort. You know it's almost as awful for me as for you."

"I naturally feel sick," she answered.1 "but I wont' let it spoil Lady Melrose's, dinner-party."

At table they talked as much as possible to the people sitting next to them, and they spoke hardly a word to each other. Half-way through Jim noticed Lady Melrose looking anxiously at them; and he guessed that she was afraid the partner provided for Lettice was not a success. He certainly was not; but thenceforward he acted for his hostess's sake.

"Let me tell you a little about Malta," he said, turning to Lady Lettice.

"I expect your knowledge of the island extends no further than the things one usually avoids," she replied coldly.

"That's right!" he retorted "Be as rude as you can and they'll think we're playing 'avderbs.' I'm only trying to deceive Lady Melrose until the end of dinner. She's not coming on to the club, and she need never know how beautifully we get on together."

"Please don't speak in an undertone,' she said, "it looks intimate; and consideration for Lady Melrose calls for no more than a bare recognition of your existence."

"I expect you know best.,' he assented as calmly as a rising temper would allow. "Let me see, have you been yet to the Catholic Cathedral?"

"I suppose you mean the building opposite the Malta Chronicle offices?" she replied.

"Thank you for your tactful reminder," said he. "I suppose you have never done anything wrong in your life?"

For the first time she looked fully at him, considering with him a thoughtful, puzzled expression. Then she engaged in conversation with her right-hand neighbour. But just before they left the table she turned again to Jim.

"I certainly can't remember anything that would unfit me to look down on you," she said.

He wanted to tell her she was a prig; failing that, he could think of nothing to say but:

"You've been very lucky, then."

As he strolled along to the club Jim felt that the dinner, so far as he and Lady Lettice were concerned, had been rather an undignified, cat-an-dog affair. But she, doubtless, was righteously angry; and he didn't see what else he could have done. Lady Lettice was a disturbing girl; he at least could not take her easily, and it was better to be the object of her vigorous hatred than a mere flicker of the valettan kaleidoscope. He was no longer someone whom she might not notice, but one whom she would take pains to avoid. His existence now would be very real to her. In a way Jim Daxe was beginning to enjoy himself.

Then, again, the whirl of chance swept him to another clash with the enemy. He had danced several times for the pleasure of passing Lady Lettice in the crush; and then he had found a greater pleasure in sitting out to watch her go by, admiring the skill with which she seemed never to see him, although her skirt frequently brushed his feet.

He was standing just inside the dance-room. The band had begun to play for a new dance, and a solid column of people was slowly sweeping in through the doorway. On his left he noticed a subaltern, slightly known to him, talking to a girl, who was hidden from Jim.

"I see you heavn't a partner for this," the subaltern remarked. "May I find you one?"

The girl must have nodded, for the subaltern turned and saw Jim.

"Here you are; you're the very man,' he said. "You're not engaged, are you Lady Lettice,let me introduce Mr.—er——I'm awfully sorry, your name's just slipped my memory."

It was almost laughable to Jim. He knew that he was in for, but he decided that he must give Lady Lettice the opportunity of refusing him. She could not see who her proposed partner was until the subaltern had moved aside.

"May I have the pleasure of a dance Jim asked.

"I'm afraid I haven't one to spare," she replied clearly.

Jim bowed and moved away into the crowd as quickly as he could, feeling that the eyes of half a hundred people were watching him.

Retreating to an ante-room, he sat down on a settee, where presently he was joined by a pessimistic captain, cynical and annoyed with the topsy-turvy condition of his club.

Although there were several couples in the room, the captain criticised everything in a loud voice, to Jim's great embarrasment.

"Infernal nuisance these dances are!" he grumbled; "and I don't blame you for taking a rest, young man. Ninety per cent. of the women are as ugly as sin, aren't they? A beautiful collection of wall flowers, young and old. See that pale-faced infant over there against the pillar? What a peach! I expect this is the evening of her life, or was to be; but it serves 'em right for turning hard-worked sailors out of their evening's amusement."

Jim was shy of appearing a prig and rather afraid of being rude to his senior officer. On the other hand, he hated the man's tone; and now was his chance to stand up for his new ideals.

"I've been thinking, sir," he replied, though with some trepidation, "what an extraordinary pretty lot of girls there are in Malta this year."

And with that hejumped up and made his way to the captain's "pale-faced infant," whom he asked to dance.

"Forgive my not being properly introduced," he said, "but I saw you weren't dancing and I hadn't a partner either, and it seemed a pity to waste it

To her he devoted all the remaining blanks on his programme. And when he was back in his cabin he felt that at least he had done something to save the ruins of one girl's evening.

At breakfast the next day the First Lieutenant called to Jim across the table:

"You made a powerful friends last night, Daxe! Do you know old Blade of the Warworn? He pointed you out to me, and asked, 'Who's that young puppy there?' I told him your name, and he said, 'Ah!'—a very expressive remark."

"Yes, he and I had a few words—almost a difference of opinion," said Jim.

A few days later Jim went to the Opera with some friends. Obeying what was by now an instinct with him, he looked round for Lady Lettice. He knew it was absurdly hopeless for him, but his feelings were quite beyond his control, and since the dance he had sought every opportunity of being cut by her. To-night she was in the Admiral's box, which was quite crowded with girls and men. Presently he noticed her looking through glasses at him, and a sudden wild inspiration drove him to wink.

Lady Lettice turned away. And one of his friends asked who she was?

"Oh!" she claimed when he had told her, "the girl they say all the Fleet and half the Garrison are in love with! I must say it looks quite like it; you couldn't squeeze many more young men into that box. And I suppose the other two girls are the Admiral's daughters? They all seem very excited about something."

Then for a time the house was courteous to the stage; an irksome necessity that was the sole draw-back to evenings at the Opera, in the opnion of more than half the audience. But in the next entriacte the Flag-Lieutenant sought out Jim.

"The Melroses are getting up a freak dinner and dance for next Monday,' he said, "and they want you to come. Monday, if fine, or else Tuesday. Drive in dog-carts to Verdala Palace, which they're going to ask the Governor to lend. Bring a girl with you. And the rig is to be black and white pierrot—men in white, and girls in black. It ought to be rather a rag. Are you game?"

This was evidently the subject of the excitement in the Admiral's box, and Lady Lettice was probably one of the prime instigators. So of course he must go; even if it meant another awkward incident.

"All right I'm on," he answered. "What time?"

"Be at the Palace at a quarter to eight. Any girl you like. Good night!"

Verdala is one of the Governor's summer palaces, an old, four-towered fifteenth century building out on the hills by Citta Vecchia. Being practically unfurnished, it is a favourite place for dances and picnics. Jim knew that he would have no difficulty in finding a partner. Whoever it was, she would enjoy herself; but he, on the other hand, was self-sentenced to an evening of torment.

At all the Sunday tea-tables in Valetta Sliema, and Floriana there was no talk but of the Melrose's dinner. Whether you had been asked or not, there was nothing to compare with it for interest. And gossips plunged with relish into the allocation of partners for the drive, and they speculated as to the probable number of resulting engagements.

Monday was fine; and at seven o'clock Jim drove out of Valetta, his white costume hidden by an overcoat, though his pierrot's hat drew the whole attention of Strada Reale. Beside him in black cloack and cap was his chosen companion, a girl who loved dancing,and with whom he was on terms of good fellowship. Throughout the length of the road they passed one after another o f couples in dog-carts, their pony being almost the fastest in the island. In Citta Vecchia they waited at the top of the hill for the others to come up, and then continued in a long procession to Verda Palace, poised on the ridge.

The moon was full and the sky clear. Not a lamp was lit in the gardens or in the palace itself, except in the great hall, where on each table for two a solitary shaded candle burnt in the gloom. As the couples arrived their carts were taken by grooms, and, uncloacked, they were conducted to the hall, where Lady Melrose received them. Refusing to be a pierrette, she had compromised by wearing a black satin gown; and as the Admiral had been prevented from coming by a press of work, she had driven out in her carriage with Murestone.

There were thirty people present, all told; and they sat at fifteen little tables ranged round the sides of the room. Directly a couple had passed their hostess they were taken straight to their appointed places by the Flag-Lieutenant, who told them to sit men on the black chairs, girls on the white.

On his way in Jim overheard Lady Lettice ask her cousin, Murestone, if it were all right.

"Right as rain!" Murestone answered; "I saw to it myself.'

The effect in the great bare hall was weird. The candles, shade with moon-coloured paper,blended with the patche of moonlight in the centre of the floor and in the gloom the white-robed pierrots seemed to be sitting on air, and the white arms and faces of pierrettes hung mysteriously over white chairs.

One thing that rather spoilt romance for Jim and his companion was an all-pervading odour of tar round their table. They could not account for it, and gradually as they grew accustomed, they noticed it no more. Somewhere, a hand was hidden away, its muffled strains softly accompanying fifteen murmured duologues. But at the end of dinner the Flag-Lieutenant threw open a door, letting in a bright flood of light, and revealing a gleaming, polished floor.

"Bring your partners into the dance-room, please, gentlemen!" he called.

In the midst of scraping chairs a sudden fear seized Jim Daxe that he had discovered the origin of the tarry smell. Certainly his clothes parted from the chair with strange reluctance. And he avoided contact with the others as they walked into the light.

Then a general burst of laughter put his fears to flight; for with joy all the guests viewed on each others' backs and inpress of their chairs—white on the pierrettes, and black on the pierrots. Evidently all were in the same case—victims of their entertainers' originality.

Please dont' shake it off!" called Lady Melrose. "You do look so delicious, and you'l better still when you have smeared it on your faces. It won't hurt you; it's only soot and whitewash

Soot! So after all Jim found that he was an especial sufferer. His was undoubtedly tar; his hands and gloves were sticky with it, and already there was a smudge on his face.

"I say!" he asked excitedly of his neighbours, "has anybody else got tar on him?"

No, nobody had; and slowly the conviction was forced on him that he would not be able to dance. Soot was all very well, but he must keep his tar to himself. Savagely he seized hold of the Flag-Lieutenant.

"I suppose you're responsible for the success of this dance, Flags?" he said. "Well, you've disqualified me at the start; so you'll just see to it that Miss Wentworth, whom I brought, has a partner for every dance."

"Don't you worry about that, Daxe. You see, Lady Melrose isn't dancing, and now of course you can't, as you say—I'm most awfully sorry about it. But it will just make the numbers right."

Jim still felt very sore in mind, and his aggravated senses told him that every body was laughing at him. He could see that Lady Lettice was, and a light dawned on him that this was her doing a little safeguard against his dancing with her.

He turned on her almost savagely.

"Sentimental! You don't know what you're talking about! Don't you realise that I've been hopelessly in love with you since that afternoon at the Marsa—and you've led me a dog's life all the time? But how should you understand?"

Lettice impatiently brushed her scarf back from her forehead and learnt towards him.

"Don't speak like to me!" she said hotly. "Do think I'd have taken all that trouble with the tar? Do you think I'd have come with you like this if I hadn't loved you every bit as much as you love me?"

Jim pulled up and, turning, held her to him; and they kissed with all the force of youth and unpent passion. Overhead the moon cruised through a fleecy cloud-ocean; and miles away one carriage and thirteen dog-carts clattered down the high road to Valetta.

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WHITE CLOTHES.

This weather one can give ear to dress reforms, while the idea of Fletcherising clothes commends itself, since that means reducing them to three pieces and keeping them entirely white. Ouida had a theory that all women at least should dress in white. I do not know whether she would have garbed her resplendent Guardsmen in it, but it is thus that the inventor of that dull, disagreeable, but doubtless—certainly doubtless healthy process of deglutition which we need not call by its proper name, would clothe both sexes. He owns that it would be expensive for some time—that it would necessarily have to be for some compensation would have to be offered for the loss on all the extras which we should do without, if we Fletcherised our wardrobes. In any case I am sure ingenious woman, aided and abetted by ingenious man, who is, after all, still the serpent who tempts her and brings about her desire for clothes even as the original one brought home to Eve the necessity for her primeval costume, would think out some means of making the lightest and whitest garb costly. There is this much in the idea, at all events: it would bring about all manner of changes in town life which would be welcome. Of necessity, it would make people cleaner; public vehicles would have to be kept better, motor-omnibuses would not be allowed to splash, mud would not be tolerated in our streets; it would become disgraceful to be seen in such garments as our working classes now wear without shame. May be it would lead to the invention of new materials, to the introduction of new modes or adapted old ones. Certainly it would not leave us as monotonously and as insipidly clad as we imagine and anything that makes for cleanliness is worth consideration. *Apropos* of white clothes there is yet another colour cult to the fore. In some way we crave it, and upon our lives, characters, fortunes, colour undoubtedly has some effect. There is one thing about the new colour religion, or whatever it is called—it is comparatively easy to practise. We are all fairly well convinced by this time that we have auræ which turn violet, muddy, green, crimson, blue, or pink, according to our mood. But, fortunately, these exhalations cannot be seen; so, we do not bother about them. We all know what black looks mean, and what it is to have a fit of the blues; some of us talk glibly of seeing things through rose coloured spectacles. But can you think in colours? That is what is required of you, if you are to stand on the plane of new thought.

WHEN WERE YOU BORN?

To dabble in anything appertaining to the occult is always fascinating; and, when one is told that one can really know oneself—to say nothing of other people—by studying the occult significance of numbers with birth dates, one lucky colours and affiinities—dangerous work this—is it not enough to set one to work post-haste. But how? Each day has a number, that number has an influence and a colour, those born on certain dates and in certain triangles have affinitiee in others, born on dates and in triangles, which may be described as sympathetic to these. Obviously, therefore, it is to everyone's material advantage and happiness to know these numbers, colours, have affinities in others, born on dates and in triangles, triangles, and so on. That strangely psychic person "Cheiro" has come to our rescue. We cannot all undergo sufficient occult training to make us understand the great works written on these fascinating, and one is bound to say useful matters. So he has compiled a very simple manual which is designed to help the veriest tyro to understand their own character and the dispositions of others, their health and their "chances", and, if they will but follow the rules which Nature has laid down,they can avoid by the use of this work many domestic blunders. Cheiro himself says in this very clear little book, "When Were You Born"? (Herbert Jenins 2s. 6d.) that with even a slight knowledge of what is designated in these pages as life's natural affinities, "the road to the divorce courts would not be so crowded as it is at present, parents would more easily understand their children, children their parents, and a great deal of suffering and friction might be avoided." In which case I think it should be everybody's *vade mecum*, and children should be taught from it from their earliest years.

FEED THE BEAST!

A well-known medical man said the other day that between sin and indigestion there was a close connection; and a lady pleading a philanthropic cause during the last week, declared English cookery when bad to be a "positive crime." In these circumstances, and seeing that the domestic problem deepens every day, it behoves as to learn all we can about cooking and managing for ourselves. Three books are in my hands, which, in their way, are worth their weight in gold. All are eminently practical, one is positively witty, another makes one's mouth water; two at least, if not the entire trio, give one a blessed sense of freedom from the tyranny of incompetent, not to say positively elusive, abigail, and the ironically dubbed neat-handed Phyllis. There is Mrs. J. G.Frazer's amusing clever, and most practical, "First Aid to the Servantless" (Simkin, Marshall, 1s.), which is really diverting to read, and ought to persuade any girl that domesticity need not be death to art; there is "The One Maid Book of Cookery" (Herbert Jenkins, 2s. 6d.), which is no mere collection of recipes, but a real culinary manual which ought to enable any maid-of-all-work to turn out decently cooked dishes, and any housewife with but one servant to provide agreeable menus for the most exacting of "beasts"; finally, there is a tempting little work, "The Chafing Dish and Sandwiches" (Putnam. 3s. 6d.), whose purpose—and a noble one it is—is to suggest new ideas for aftertheatre suppers, and to relieve the monotony of the average teatable sandwich. Say, what think you of one such compounded of rye bread, lettuce, fried oysters, grated horseradish, cold chicken, bacon radishes, the whole sprinkled with lemon? Isn't that tremendous? Get these three books, and you will decide that, after all, life is worth living even in a flat where servants fail and means are slender.—Ambrosia in the *World*.

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a cheap ready-made cigarette and see how dry and dusty the tobacco is.
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ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

ENTIRE ACCORD ON ALL SUBJECTS.

PRESIDENT AT OLYMPIA HORSE SHOW.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS WIN THE JUMPING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 26.

M. Poincare to-day drove to the Horse Show at Olympia, the roads being lined with cheering crowds. The President, with the King and Queen and Princess Mary, watched the gala performance. M. Poincare was given a great reception by the vast audience, the bands playing the "Marseillaise."

The principal event of the afternoon was the international jumping competition for the King Edward VII Cup. There were also special events, in which many French officers took part. The Edward Cup competition resulted in a victory for Russia, France being second, and England third.

To-night the President attended a banquet at the Foreign Office and the State Ball at Buckingham Palace.

Reuter learns that M. Pichon and M. Cambon had long conversations with Sir Edward Grey and Sir Arthur Nicholson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, discussing the Balkans and Turkey, and practically all the questions of interest to France and Britain. No formal document was signed, but the views of the French and British Governments were found to be in complete accord.

M. Pichon, interviewed by Reuter's representative, dwelling on the excellent impression M. Poincare had gained from his visit, said he could only reiterate how much the visit has strengthened the *Entente*.

THE STATE BALL.

MOST BRILLIANT FUNCTION OF THE SEASON.

LONDON, June 27.

The State Ball at Buckingham Palace last night was the most brilliant function of the season. There were 2,500 guests. The King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and many other members of the Royal Family, were among the dancers.

MR. CHAUBAL'S OFFICE.

TECHNICALLY VACATED BY VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 26.

There is reason to believe that high legal authorities hold that under the statutes of 1793 and 1833, Mr. Chaubal has technically vacated his membership of the Bombay Council by coming to Europe, not on sick leave, but as a member of the Public Services Commission. The Hon. Mr. Pattani, therefore, becomes provisional instead of acting Member of Council, receiving full, instead of half-pay.

It is understood that Mr. Chaubal will be re-appointed, when the Commission has concluded its labours.

NEW GOVERNOR OF GIBRALTAR.

...NTMENT OF SIR HERBERT MILES.

LONDON, June 26.

It is officially stated that Sir Herbert Miles has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Archibald Hunter having resigned from the termination of his leave on 30th June.

A GERMAN TRAITOR.

SALE OF SECRETS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

LEIPZIG, June 27,

A policeman named Jaenicke has been sentenced to six years' penal servitude for betraying the navy signal-book to Britain and France.

PRINCE OF WALES' FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 27.

It has transpired that the Prince of Wales was on board the Army airship during its flight at Farnborough a week ago.

GREAT WATER-PLANE FLIGHT.

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Graham White yesterday flew in a water-plane from Paris down the Seine and up the Thames, alighting on the river at Putney.

SWE...H GENDARMERIE.

...HERAN, June 26.

The Governm... is considering a proposal of Colo... Halmarsen to engage sixteen more Swedish instructors.

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

Letters from Bushire speak of the activity of the Swedish Officers at Shiraz in organising the new gendarmery, the enlistment which is proceeding locally, while 800 or 900 men sent from Teheran are being trained. A number of road posts have been made over entirely to the gendarmery.

BALKAN SKIRMISH.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT FROM SOFIA.

FIGHTING CONTINUES FOR TWO DAYS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SOFIA, June 27.

It is semi-officially declared here that the reports emanating from Belgrade with reference to the fighting near Zletovo are incorrect.

The engagement, it is stated, was between Servian troops and a Bulgarian band. The latter on Tuesday dislodged seventy Servians from the heights on the right bank of the river. The fight was resumed on Wednesday,

BELGRADE, June 27.

In a secret session of the Skupstina, it is understood, the Opposition, except the Liberals, decided to support the proposals of M. Pasics, the Premier, to accept arbitration in the dispute with Bulgaria.

DUKE OF SUTHERLAND DEAD.

FATHER OF A BOMBAY A.D.C.

LONDON, June 27.

The death is announced of the Duke of Sutherland.

His Grace contracted pleurisy while voyaging in Ceylon last February, from which heart complications ensued.

[Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 4th Duke of Sutherland, was born in 1851, the son of the 3rd Duke and Anne, only child of John Hay-Mackenzie, of New Hall and Cromartie, who was created Countess of Cromartie. In 1870 he entered the 2nd Life Guards and retired as a lieutenant five years later. In 1874 he entered the House of Commons as Liberal member for Sutherland, and continued to represent the constituency until 1883. He was married as the Marquis of Stafford in 1884 to Lady Millicent Fanny St. Clair-Erskine, eldest daughter of the 4th Earl of Rosslyn, a lady who is deeply interested in social questions and particularly those relating to her husband's property in the Potteries. He had two sons and one daughter.

Having left the Life Guards, the Duke took an active interest in the volunteer force and from 1882 to 1891 was a lieut.-colonel in the Sutherland Rifles. He succeeded to the title in the following year, and since then had been hon. colonel of the Queen's Own Staffordshire Yeomanry. He was master of the North Staffordshire Hunt, had been Lord Lieutenant of Sutherland, was an alderman of Longton, one of the "Five Towns," and was Mayor of that borough in 1895-6. He was the owner of the yachts "Catania" and "Lezette." He is succeeded by his elder son, the Marquis of Stafford.

His younger son is Lord Alastair Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, A.D.C. to H. E. Lord Willingdon, and it is only a fortnight ago that he sailed Home on the "Arabia." He had been granted leave on account of his father's illness, but it is evident that he has not reached home in time to see him alive.]

A HOSPITAL STRIKE.

COMPLAINT OF TOO SEVERE DISCIPLINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, June 27.

All the wardboys in the Madras General Hospital, numbering 66, went out on strike yesterday, the immediate cause being, it is alleged, that some of them were punished with extra work for being late in attendance or for neglect of duty. The men allege that the discipline in the hospital is too severe, that they are punished for the slightest thing and further that leave is hardly ever granted to them. Lascars have been put in to do the work in the wards and since they are untrained the bulk of the extra work has fallen on the nursing staff.

The day sweepers were approached this morning by the strikers, but they would not be influenced. It is said that their places could easily be filled by a request to the Corporetion for the services of conservancy men. The gates of the hospital are now closed and the men are locked out. Two men expressed their desire to return to duty last night, but up to the present no wardboy is to be seen in or near the premises.

A HIDDEN BAYONET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

The Bengal C. I. D. are enquiring regarding the finding of a bayonet in a field adjoining the District Judge's bungalow at Pabna. It is believed that the weapon had recently been hidden there.

PILOT-BOAT SWAMPED.

BOMBAY HARBOUR INCIDENT.

The monsoon is always an unpleasant and arduous time for the Bombay pilots and the stormy weather of this week has given them some exciting times.

While a pilot was boarding the s. s. "Morocco," on Thursday, just after daylight, about three miles outside the lightship, a comber, or breaker, caught the small pilot boat, in which there were seven men, and swamped it. Two of the lascars were washed overboard but were subsequently rescued. The "Morocco," seeing the plight of the swamped boat, laid to and after pouring oil on the sea, was able to take the pilot on board and save the water-logged boat. On the previous day a heavy sea struck the pilot schooner and carried away the lee boat, drawing the bolts at the davit head. The boat was subsequently recovered in the harbour.

POONA EDUCATION.

MR. CLAUDE HILL AT A STONE-LAYING.

BUILDING FOR VERNACULAR SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, June 27.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Member of the Executive Council, to-day laid the corner-stone of the new school building which is to accommodate the vernacular classes of the "Nutan Mahrathi Vidyalaya." There was a large gathering present although the morning was very rainy, being the third of almost continuous downpour. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar welcomed Mr. Hill in a short speech and then called on Mr. V. G. Apte, Superintendent of Schools to read the history of the institution.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole then asked Mr. Hill to lay the cornerstone. A distribution of prizes followed, after which the Hon. Mr. Hill, in addressing those present said:—

I think I have been more gratified by being privileged to lay what you call the cornerstone of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya building than by any other ceremonial, in which I have recently had a part. The reasons why I feel so gratified are multifarious. In the first place I claim a long-standing friendship with the main spring of this institution; namely, Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, who has been of assistance to me in many and various ways for the last thirteen years. In the next place this in comon with any of the movements in which Mr. Apte has had a part is one of those quietly beneficent movements, which contrast so favourably in the ultimate good which they cause with some of those, which bulk larger and more ostentatiously in the public view. Lastly, the laying of this cornerstone marks a historic epoch in the development of this Association. You have all heard the short history of the origin, development and present condition of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and I need not therefore recapitulate, what is open to you all to glean from it and the annual report. But I am glad of the opportunity of assisting at an occasion which, I think does more than merely mark an advance in the scheme of work, which this Society laid before itself, when it was founded in the year 1888. Mr. Apte and his fellow-workers have not only laboured prudently and diligently, but have kept the future steadily in view and aimed at providing gradually for the full requirements of this large institution. They have rightly recognised that a most important need, if they were to keep pace with the times, was the substitution of the present three or four unsuitable buildings, in which your teaching is conducted, to an up to date institution, capable of housing adequately both the vernacular and high schools. The acquisition by the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya of the site, on which we stand, marked the first step in the direction of this scheme; and to-day we are assisting at the second step in the inauguration of the building operations which, judging by the plan drawn by the Hon. Mr. Godbole and approved by the Public Works Department, show that the council of this Institution are alive to the need of the present day. Although when the high school building comes to be completed, the area available in the open air not covered by buildings, will not be sufficient to provide adequate playgrounds, but the fact that the hundreds of boys who will come here to get good education, will be provided with a healthy building in which to carry on their studies will mark a very real step in advance. I understand that the drawback incidental to the necessity of establishing this building in the heart of the city of Poona will be rectified to a laago extent by an arrangement by which the boys from this establishment will enjoy a share of the playing fields belonging to other education institutions. In any case I think we may confidently leave to the decision of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and his colleagues, the question of providing good physical training for the boys. Even with the drawback inherent in existing condition the boys made a most creditable display in the school's athletic competition, which I witnessed last year, and I well remember. the exceedingly exciting final for the tug-of-war, and the admirable grit displayed by the boys of the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya.

THE BOY AND HIS MANNERS.

That brings me to another point. I am always preaching from the text, "manners maketh man" and it was, therfore, a matter of very particular gratification to me to learn from Mr. Prior, who has been your Educational Inspector for so many years that the discipline and conduct of the boys of this Institution compared very favourably indeed with those qualities as displayed by members of other establishments. I recollect noticing this as a feature of your schools, when I accompanied Lord Northcote on a visit to you eleven years ago. A great deal has been said and written and preached latterly on the subject of moral education or moral instruction—a matter very closely connected with manners and I am afraid I must admit that I am, to a large extent, responsible for the circumstance. I know, however, that your secretary, Mr. V. G. Apte, takes a special interest in this department of education and I believe, he took advantage of the visit of Mr. Golud to Poona, to hear some of his demonstrations. I do not propose to go into the subject, now more especially as Government are about to issue a lengthy pronouncement on the subject, beyond saying this, that for boys turned out by any school the important thing is not so much the acquisition of a faculty for defeating the examiners, as that they should have learnt, in contact with fellows and through the good influence of their teachers, correct principles of conduct which should regulate the whole of their future lives. I am afraid, it will be a long time before the bane of the examination room ceases to hang over the atmosphere of our Government and aided schools. But I think that it is gradually coming to be realized that the possession of certificates is not the only or even the most important road ...success in life and that India is no ...xception to the general rule governing ...ll countries; namely, that it is the ...haracter which spells success and not ...e University degree. I do not for a

(Continued on page 12.)

ZEMINDAR CASE.

TERRIBLE DACOITY RECALLED.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE RE-TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW June 27.

The questions asked in the House of Commons, with regard to the conduct of Sir John Hewett, in connection with the re-trial and execution of two zemindars, refers to the sensational dacoity and murder committed in February 1912, at Balarampur, in which two constables of the Balarampur police, two Thakurs (Rajputs) and four Musalmans were implicated in the murder of a Bania, named Chhotay Lal, his wife and sister. Suspicion fell on the Thakur brothers, for they were known to have been on bad terms with Chhotay. In the middle of April, Mirza Abdul Ali, one of the accused, turned approver. The judge and assessors found all the accused guilty and the motive revenge and robbery. The two Thakurs were sentenced to death, and the others to transportation.

The prisoners appealed to the Judicial Commissioner, who confirmed the sentences and dismissed the appeals of all except one, Khuda Baksh. Orders passed by the Sessions Judge in the case were brought to the notice of the local Government and the local Government instructed the Government pleader to the sentences passed on the five prisoners, who were sentenced for life.

The rule came on for hearing before the bench of Judicial Commissioners. The first Additional Judicial Commissioner considered that capital sentence should have been passed on all the prisoners. The others concurred except in the case of two prisoners. The case of these two prisoners was argued before the Judicial Commissioner, who agreed that all the prisoners should be hanged. The result was that the five prisoners orrginally sentenced to transportation were sentenced to death.

STRANGE BOMB STORY.

MISSILES THROWN AT FATHER AND SON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

A report of a bomb explosion has reached here from Kishoregunj, a subdivision in the Mymensingh district.

On Monday evening Kishorilal Sinha and Nobin Chunder Sinha, father and son, were brought to Kishoregunj hospital in a critical condition, owing to injuries alleged to have been caused by the bursting of two bombs thrown at them on the evening of Saturday in their house at the village Chairkuna.

The son had been badly injured in the right hand and arm with broken pieces of porcelain contained in the bombs. The father received injuries to the right leg, neck and right side.

It is said that the son was reading a book when a bomb was thrown at him, which burst with a loud report. The father hastened to the spot when another bomb was thrown at him. He saw a man running towards the fields and raised an alarm. Some villagers came and searched for the culprit, but without success.

IRRIGATION IN SIND.

EARLY COMMENCEMENT OF BIG PROJECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 27.

Preparations are apparently being made in advance for an immediate start on the big irrigation projects of Sind, as soon as the Secretary of State's sanction has been received. It is stated in Sukkur that to enable the work to begin during the current year, the Secretary of State has already given a general sanction, while reserving the sanction of the detailed estimates.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 27.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Sherston becomes Adjutant, 11th Lancers, vice Captain Hodson.

Captain Muir, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, is granted five months' leave.

The following Captains in the Indian Medical Service are promoted Majors:—Frederick William Shumner, William Duncan Ritchie, John Kenneth Sprot-Fleming, Evelyn Charles Hepper, George Charles Lovell, Kerans Christopher Birdwood McConaghy, John Beresford Christian, Andrew Murphy, Frederick Thoughton, Tompson, Laurence Percival Brassey, Colin Forbes, Marr Patrick Laurence O'Neill.

Captains W. G. Hutchinson and T. H. Tucker of the Political Service are transferred to the Supernumerary Lists.

Col. R. P. Colomb, I. A., Col A. C. Carruthers Lieut Cols. H. R. Woolbert, J. P. Jameson and M. A. T. Collie, I. M. S., retire from the service.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander La-Touche is appointed as an officiating Deputy Conservator, Madras, vice Commander Vines granted six months' leave.

Chief Engineer Robertson is appointed Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor Burma vice Engineer Mitchell retired.

Engineer Maters is granted extension of leave up to 18th July.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Senor L. Grommers is appointed Honorary Vice-Consul for Chile at Calcutta.

Mr. H R. C. Dobbs is posted as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner Siki.

Captain S. Williams is posted as an Assistant Political Agent, Kalat.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer "Delta" with the homeward mails of the 21st instant arrived at Aden at 2 p. m. on Thursday.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

E. G. HOSPITAL.

A NEW SCHEME FOR ST. GEORGE'S.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND NURSING HOME.

The following Resolution of the Government of Bombay has been published :—

The Governor in Council has for some time had under consideration the following two important question in connection with the administration of St. George's Hospital :—

(a) the desirability of bringing the European non-official community into closer touch with the hospital with a view to securing the benefit of their advice in matters affecting the welfare and utility of the institution and ascertaining their special needs and requirements, and

(b) the revision of the conditions under which well-to-do members of the community obtain admission to the hospital and are treated therein.

As regards the former of these questions the Governor in Council is of opinion that the presence of the existing visiting committee of the hospital, although that body has rendered much useful service in the past, is not calculated, to secure to the fullest extent the object in view and that it is desirable that it should be replaced by a body of somewhat different status more closely and regularly associated with the administrative staff of the hospital. After consultation with members of the community he has come to the conclusion that an Advisory Committee should be constituted for St. George's Hospital composed partly of non-official representatives of the European community of Bombay and partly of the medical staff of the hospital. The committee should meet at regular intervals under the chairmanship of the medical officer in charge of St. George's Hospital who will be known as the Superintendent. The duty of the committee will be to advise, either on reference being made to it or on its own initiative with regard to all matters connected with the welfare of the institution. The precise constitution of this body its functions and the conditions under which it will exercise them are defined in the set of rules appended to this Resolution. The Govenor of Council hopes that this arrangements which will have the effect of bringing the non-official European community into closer touch with the administration of the European General Hospital, will be attended by results beneficial to the future welfare and utility of that institution.

In connection with the second question it is necessary to recall the fact that the original object with which St. George's Hospital was founded by the Honourable East India Company was to minister to the medical needs of the servants of the Company and of the seamen from the ships in the harbour, and that at no time has any declaration proceeded from Government that the institution was intended for any other purpose. The establishment and development in later times of a large European and Anglo-Indian non-official community in Bombay has, however, gradually modified the scope of the hospital to this extent that, subject to the prior claims of the classes above mentioned, members of this community are now admitted to the hospital for treatment. But the essential principle on which this concession has been extended has always been that the hospital is intended primarily for the accommodation of those members of the community who are unable to pay for proper medical or surgical treatment from their own unaided resources; and, although in process of time the practice has grown up of admitting well-to-do persons and enforcing in their case a scale of charges graduated according to the class of accommodation provided, the payments thus exacted take no account of the professional services rendered to the individuals admitted, and thus fall far short of what the latter would be called upon to pay in any private institution correspondingly staffed and equipped.

The origin and development of the practice in question are principally due to the fact that private enterprise has so far failed to secure in Bombay the establishment of any institutions corresponding to the private nursing homes in England in which well-to-do patients can be treated under suitable conditions by their chosen medical attendants. In the absence of such institutions it has been found impossible, without undue hardship, to refuse admission to patients, although they may not have belonged to either of the classes for whose benefits the institution is primarily maintained. On the other hand, the prevalence of this practice has undoubtedly operated as a direct obstacle to the establishment of such institutions ; for, so long as patients are admitted to St. George's Hospital at rates which represent a fraction only of the actual cost of their accommodation and treatment, no unaided private institutions can enter into competition with it on terms that will admit of their being financially self-supporting. There is, therefore, little hope that the demand for accommodation in the hospital on the part of the well-to-do members of the European and Anglo-Indian community will diminish so long as the present practice regulating their admission continues in force.

Apart from this question Government understand that there exists among the community some dissatisfation with the present arrangement whereby admission to St. George's Hospital, which, in the circumstances explained, is in many cases unavoidable, involves the restriction of the choice of a medical attendant to the necessarily limited staff of the hospital. It appears to have been felt that there should be some provision whereby a patient who is under the necessity of seeking admission to the hospital would be free to equisition, on payment, the services of the best medical or surgical talent locally available. In the light of the explanation as to the original design of St. George's Hospital, the Governor in Council is unable to admit the validity such criticism and dissatisfaction as has been levelled at the management and administration of the hospital. The officers responsible for its government have conscientiously given effect to their instructions and the Governor in Council is satisfied that in so far as the objects for which Government have hitherto maintained this hospital are concerned there is no fault to be found with its administration. On the other hand it must be recognized that with the growth of the community and the development of arrangements for medical relief elsewhere, the organization of St. George's Hospital requires revision. In order more particularly to place on a more satisfactory basis the general question of the admission of well-to-do patients to the hospital, the Governor in Council has decided to introduce the following arrangements.

HOME WITHIN THE HOSPITAL.

In future a portion of the hospital will be separately administered as St. George's

(Continued on page 12.)

SIR GUY WILSON.

FAREWELL WORDS ON DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

REPLY TO ADDRESS FROM OPIUM MERCHANTS.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, the retiring Finance Member and Vice-President of the Viceregal Council, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon at 3-20 p. m. The train was three hours late.

On the eve of his departure the Indian opium merchants met Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson at Esplanade House, the residence of Sir Dorab J. Tata, Waudby Road, Fort, and presented an address.

A large number of Marwari and Parsi opium merchants was present, and Sir Guy Fleetwood was received on their behalf by Sir Sassoon J David, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim.

THE ADDRESS.

Sir Sassoon J. David read the address as follows :

To the Honourable Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir,—Our first thought to-day is personal. We are grateful for this opportunity of meeting you before your departure from India after five eventful years as Finance Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council; to us your retirement is not only a public but a personal loss.

The past five years have been marked by striking developments in the Financial History of India. When you joined the Government of India the barometer was set fair almost immediately afterwards famine and other causes induced a deficit in the revenues which was met by increased taxation. Since then bounteous harvests and high prices have produced an overflowing exchequer. We recognise that whilst the period of stringency was faced by unbending economy, the period of prosperity was marked by the liberal unloosening of the imperial purse strings. Money has been poured out on the Local Governments for education and sanitation to the great and permanent benefit of the country. But the generosity of the second period would have been unattainable without the wise though unpopular, economy of the first.

We, opium merchants, have special reason to remember your regime.

There is no need to narrate the events which led to the grave position in China—the evasion of their treaty obligations by the Chinese Government the inability of the Imperial authorities to secure respect for these engagements and the consequent look up of twelve millions sterling of capital. We are fully conscious that, whilst jealous of the revenues of India, you took a statesman's, not a financier's view of this question, and initiated measures which, though not all we should have liked, have produced a considerable amelioration of the situation. We trust that this policy will be continued by your successor and supported by the Imperial Government until the large stocks are absorbed.

Finance is now the most important Department of the Government of India. You have treated it not as a matter of accountancy, but as a creative force; you have had a single eye on the permanent welfare of this country; and you have carried into all your work the wise liberality and sympathy of the English gentleman. We know that you will, in your richly-earned leisure, lose no opportunity of promoting the good of India; we shall always keep green the memory of a great official and a valued friend.

SIR GUY'S REPLY.

In replying to the address, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said :

It affords me much pleasure to meet you to-day, and the desire which you expressed to see me before I left India is a source of especial gratification to me, because it has been incumbent upon me, more than once, to ignore the appeals which you have been impelled, through the force of circumstances to address to me.

I know nothing which has caused me greater anxiety during my tenure of office than the shifting phases of the opium question.

On the one hand we have had England vicariously virtuous in the interests of China, whilst, on the other hand, I have had to consider, primarily the interests which were specially entrusted to my care, and they were the interests of India as a whole.

It is evident that in these circumstances there was some risk of the third interests, the interest of those engaged in the opium commerce, being overlooked.

It has been my earnest endeavour from first to last, to hold the balance even between the financial interests of India and the pecuniary interests of the opium merchants. I hope I am, justified interpreting your presence here to-day as some justification for my assumption that I have not altogether worked in vain to do justice to all.

When I assumed office in November 1908, the situation as regards opium was as follows :—

Up to 1908 the opium trade between India and China was subject only to the regulation of the Chefoo Convention of 1885. This convention placed no restriction on the amount of opium which could be exported from India to China but stipulated that such opium should be deposited in bond on import and only removed on payment to the Chinese Customs of a specified fixed duty per chest. After such payment the opium could pass duty free into the Interior and was not subject to any other tax, direct or indirect. In 1906, however, the Chinese Government began to take steps ostensibly destined to stop the opium trade, and put forward certain proposals, the chief of which was the progressive reduction of exports by one tenth annually and the imposition of a greatly increased import duty. In putting forward these proposals the Chinese Government received strong support from the anti-opium agitation in London, which culminated in a Resolution in a House of Commons on 30th May 1906. In his speech on the Resolution Viscount (then Mr.) Morley gave a distinctly sympathetic reply to the anti-opiumists and quoted, with strong approval, the action which the United States Government had taken in totally prohibiting the import of opium into the Phillipines. He ended with a promise that the British Government would do all in their power to meet the views of the Chinese Government.

The outcome was the agreement of 1908. Taking the total exports of Indian opium at 67,000 chests and setting aside 16,000 chests as representing the requirements of the non-China markets, the Agreement provided for a progressive reduction in the remaining 51,000 chests of one-tenth, that is 5,100 annually, thereby securing the extinction of the trade with China at the end of 1917. This was the Agreement which was in force when I assumed office.

Until the year 1910 the history of the trade was comparatively uneventful, although I had frequently to take up a strong position on various points with the object of safeguarding the interests of merchants. Thus, all through 1909 a controversy raged as to the conditions under which we could agree to a license tax on prepared and raw opium. I pressed, and finally secured the adoption of the view that there was no objection to such a tax so long as it was applied only to the retail trade and in such a way as not to interfere with the Indian wholesale trade. In October 1909 again I insisted that a continuance of our restrictions should depend on proof of a concomitant reduction of poppy cultivation. Meanwhile the gradual restriction of supply had begun to be reflected in the prices obtained at our sales and in the beginning of 1910 the price was well over Rs. 2,000 per chest as against an average of about Rs. 1,400 in 1909.

1910, however, was a year of crisis. Several indications had been given of an increasingly aggressive attitude on the part of the Provincial Chinese authorities and these culminated in May 1910 in an additional import tax imposed by the Viceroy of Canton amounting to about Rs. 400 per chest. For a short time it appeared that the trade was coming to a standstill and I was pressed on all hands to postpone sales. But the strong representations of the Government of India, backed by vigorous diplomatic pressure, induced a relaxation of the restrictions, and negotiations were taken up in the hope of binding the Chinese Government in such a way as to prevent these and similar illegal impositions. The result of these negotiations was the Agreement of May 1911, the term of which I need not recapitulate. We managed to secure, by insistent pressure, certain important concessions for the merchants for example :—

(1) that opium already in the Treaty Ports should be allowed entry into China.

(2) that six months' notice should be given of the introduction of the new system of issuing "certificates" for China.

REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

The revolution in China broke out towards the end of 1911. The old Manchu Government had generally speaking, observed its Treaty obligations in the matter of opium, but at the revolution China became fissiparous, and the various Provincial authorities paid scant attention to an Agreement which had been entered into by the Central Government. Throughout 1912 reports were numerous and insistent of the way in which the Provinces had set the Agreement at defiance, sometimes in open contravention of its terms, and sometimes under an absurd protention of acting within its letter. Harassing regulations on the wholesale trade were imposed from time to time in several Provinces. In some cases the Provincial Governments actually went to the length of prohibiting the import of Indian opium, without even the excuse that cultivation had ceased in the Province. More than once illegal seizures and destruction of opium chests on some flimsy pretex took place. Energetic representations were made by the Government of India, through the Secretary of State, regarding these breaches of Treaty obligations, and Sir John Jordan adopted with the Chinese Government the strongest line possible. He went so far as to order a gun-boat, with a British Consul on board, to Anking in consequence of a particularly flagrant case of destruction, which had occurred at that place. Throughout the summer 1912 the Government of India were anxiously watching the situation. For a time it appeared that the protests made by Sir John Jordan had had some effect, and that the course of the trade would be allowed to proceed uninterruptedly, until its stipulated extinction in 1917. That this hope was shared by the trade was clear from the fact that the price realised (Rs. 5,595 per chest) at the sale of Bengal opium in August was the second highest on record. But a much more serious situation arose in the autumn of 1912.

Up to then the Central Government had continuously disavowed the action of the Provincial authorities, and there was always hope, that with the restoration of settled government some control might be exercised in Pekin over the Provinces. But about October 1912 the Central Government itself stepped into the field, and started issuing decrees which undoubtedly aimed indirectly at strangling the import of Indian opium. It was then apparent that the final crisis had arisen. The trade rapidly became paralysed, and at the sale of the export right of Malwa opium held at Bombay on December the 11th the price dropped to a practically nominal figure. In this crisis I immediately visited Bombay and satisfied myself that the time had come to take the only remaining action that was possible in order to prevent immense losses to the merchants. By my orders, giving the necessary three months' notice for the suspension of sales, by the imposition of a high upset price at the January, February and March sales, and by the reduction of the export of uncertified opium from 13,200 to 9,000 chests I did all that was in my power both to ensure that no further additions should be made to the stocks already in China and to facilitate their disposal.

The last few months have shown the beneficial results of this action. The

stocks which were reported by Sir John Jordan in December last to be about 29,000 chests at Shanghai, Hongkong and elsewhere are being slowly and surely reduced and on 30th May last the combined stocks at Shanghai and Hongkong had fallen to 21,677 chests.

I am not without hope that this reduction will continue and that the undoubted anxiety and possible loss which you have incurred will shortly come to a term.

Meanwhile I can assure you that I am very appreciative of the kindness which has influenced your remarks to-day and I shall carry away with me a very pleasant recollection of my connection with one of the leading and most important commercial interests of Bombay.

The Finance Member was then garlanded and a handsome floral boquet was presented to him.

Sir Dorab Tata was "at Home" to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and members of the deputation, who left after partaking of the refreshments provided.

FAREWELL WORDS.

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson was entertained at a dinner by some of his friends in Bombay at the "Taj" last night.

In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by his Charles Armstrong, he spoke as follows :—

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson said:—These will be my farewell words in public before leaving this land of memories and regrets. You will not be surprised, therefore, if they strike a somewhat more serious note than is usual in after dinner speeches. No one could possibly go away unmoved from such a country as this after sharing the burden of its hopes and fears: and I am not ashamed to confess to you that, now the time of parting has actually come, I find it very difficult. Each word of farewell has become harder and harder to utter. For this dear country that I leave has had a strange and powerful attraction for me; it has drawn out my heart in a way I never imagined possible before I came here. Every phase of its life, from the simple village peasant or the patient brave shikari, to keenly intellectual Indians in the different ranks and professions whom I have learnt to call my friends.—every phase of this manifold Indian life has become more and more endeared to me. And bound up with these delightful memories there are also recollections equally dear of my own fellow-countrymen,—men who have laboured side by side with me in my own department and those also when I have met on my different official tours men who go on working cheerfully, year in, year out, under conditions of climate and environment which try the strongest constitutions and the most placid nerves.

As an Englishman I am proud, more than I can say, of the achievement that has been wrought in India, under British rule, by the co-operation of English and Indians in the common work of administration I had heard of the wonder of it before I came out to this country, but what has been accomplished has been a revelation to me. The Nineteenth Century in India, in spite of all miscarriages and mistakes, is one of the noblest pages in the history of the modern world. The lives of great men like Elphinstone, Bentinck and the Lawrences of men like Ram Mohan Roy, Syed Ahmad Khan and Ranade, to mention only a few names out of a thousand are still fresh and powerful among us, and their influence has made the modern India we know to-day. To them and men like them, we owe the fact that social order reigns over this vast continent and also the closely concomitant faot that in India during the past three generations one of the most marked intellectual revolutions has taken place in his history of mankind. It is indeed no insignificant or inglorious heritage on which we of the Twentieth Century in India have entered. The weight of its responsibility, the solemnity of its importance for the welfare of mankind, has come upon me personally at times accompanied by a sense of awe; and the anxiety of it has only been bearable through the conviction that a great future is in store for India, more potent for the good of the whole human race, than we, with our limited views and circumscribed vision, can either imagine or understand.

But though pride and awe have each, had their place in my mind, while thinking of the achievements of the past and the responsibilities of the present, there is one sentiment which has gone far deeper still: there is one enthusiasm which I shall cherish to the end of my life; it is the sentiment, the enthusiasm of love for India herself. For, as I have already said, there is something in this country which draws out the heart of a man with a supreme attraction and I cannot express to you in mere words how strong that attraction in my case has been. It is this sentiment, this enthusiasm (for I can call it by no colder word) which is uppermost in my mind to-night, and it makes my farewell very difficult to utter. I am leaving behind friends who have lavished upon me their affection in a measure which has touched me beyond words. I am leaving my heart behind me when I leave the shores of India to-morrow.

IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

My earliest and happiest impressions of this country were received in this beautiful city of Bombay—surely one of the most beautiful for situation on the face of the whole earth I found here a kindliness a liberality a friendly equality between man and man of all races which has been a pleasure and a joy to me to witness. Indeed this equality of a common citizenship which you seem to have achieved in such abundant measure in Bombay, I regard at one of the most significant factors of the present Indian situation and one of the happiest omens for British rule in India in the future.

Among your citizens Indian and English alike I number those whom I am proud to call my firends. We have had indeed, our battles on matters financial but these have never disturbed the even tenor of our social relations. You on your part, have always given me credit for honesty of purpose and a sincere desire for India's welfare. I on my part have genuinely tried to give every consideration to any representations made to me byyour great business houses. It has been our good fortune to share together, owing to the abundant monsoons of the past few years and other causes an almost unprecedented prosperity, and it may be said, I believe, with accuracy that India to-day is in a sounder financial position than at any other period within the memory of men. I trust that this condition will be maintained, for upon it will depend in a great measure the elimination of those painful and alarming features which have at times tended to mar the harmony and goodwill which are taking so firm a root on Indian soil.

It is a very great pleasure to me to turn in passing, to another local aspect one which has made Bombay famous. I refer to the wonderful practical philanthropy of your leading citizens, the effects of which are visible on every side, and the spirit of which has now pervaded your whole population. This philanthropic spirit, combined with a most touchingly spontaneous enthusiasm for our Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, found its beautiful expression last week in the way you celebrated Lord Hardinge's birthday. I can assure you that this remarkable outburst of loyalty and affection which came from the hearts of your citizens, rich and poor alike, was very deeply appreciated, and it could not have had a more worthy objective.

I have known, in the course of a new life, many fine types of English gentlemen, but it has never been my lot to know one more marked by symplicity, truth and honesty than Lord Hardinge. Of Lady Hardinge's gracious kindliness it would be unbecoming in me to speak in public, and indeed there is no need for me to do so for every line in the touching letters in which she sent her tender messages of affection to the suffering children of India, breathes a sympathy and a love which tells its own story. It has been to me a very great happiness to be associated, during my term of office, with our Viceroy. The value of his pure and noble life to India at the present juncture is beyond calculation, and there could have been no more genuine and loving way of showing the universal joy on account of its preservation than by the happiness of a Children's Day throughout the whole of India.

LIGHT FROM EDUCATION.

What is wanted in India is light, more light, always light, and it is education alone which will give us that light.

It is to education that we must look to dispel many of the misapprehensions which go so far as to create discontent in this country. Education dispelled "money drain theory," and we must use it to dispel the idea that British rule has reduced India to poverty and its people to starvation. The exact opposite is the case.

India is at the present time very prosperous and its people have probably never before been so well off. The volume of our exports and imports proves it.

In connection with Education, I believe that I shall give expression to the feelings of every one present when I say that India owes a great debt of gratitude to the present Viceroy. I have already testified to the services rendered to India by Mr. Gokhale in this connection; but if Mr. Gokhale's efforts have resulted in an enormous development of the educational policy in this country, it must never be forgotten that the guiding hand, the moving spirit and the fixed determination which have already brought about such an enormous educational change in this country are attributable to one man, and that one man is Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.

In concluding, I turn back for a moment to the wider and graver thoughts with which I began my speech. We have all of us, English and Indian alike, passed through very serious and anxious times and I can never forget as long as I live the anxiety at the beginning of the year when our Viceroy was lying between life and death and the future seemed dark and ominous, it is not, however, with a sad note of anxiety that I wished to end this evening, but rather with the lesson that I learnt at that time more deeply than ever before—the lesson that our Viceroy himself held up before us—the supreme importance of trust and confidence in the Indian people and the assurance that where that trust is firm and that confidence upheld, there will inevitably follow a rich harvest of loyalty and affection.

And I would go on to say with conviction, that among those most responsive to such trust I should place the educated Indian community.

Let but the appeal be made to trust and confidence,—trust and confidence answering to trust and confidence—and there is nothing that educated Indians will not do there is no sacrifice they will not make for the maintenance of British rule.

I believe the time has come when an appeal will have to be made to that trust and confidence from the educated classes. It is incumbent on us to ask them with frankness to share our responsibilities in a greater measure than ever before, they are the true interpreters of the ideals of our rule; and as the elementary education of the masses goes forward the need of loyal and sympathetic interpretation of our aim and objects will be far more important in the future than it has been in the past.

I leave India to-morrow with the conviction hard to analyse but strong and inspiring, that the darkest days are over. Heavy thunder clouds may gather again, as they have done in the past, but they will gather only to be dispersed as the true end of British rule developes and becomes more clearly understood. Each year of settled government that passes each widening of intercommunication between India and the rest of the world each successful solution of the problem of Indian finance bringing with it increasing prosperity, each exercise of the new responsibilities now placed upon Indians themselves in the administration of their own country must make for orderly evolution contentment and progress. The sterling common sense of the people of India on the one hand and the sober political instincts of those in authority on the other will work in the same direction. Only let there be more mutual trust, more mutual confidence, more mutual good-will. For these are the links and bonds with which the fabric of every great empire is strengthened and their need is greatest to-day in this Indian Empire of our Sovereign the King Emperor.

He delivers charge of his office this morning to Sir W. Meyer, his successor to the Finance Portfolio and will leave by the mail steamer "India" in the afternoon.

MYSORE FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, June 27.

There was a very successful concert at the palace last night, where all the Maharajah's guests were made welcome. Another meet for pig-sticking takes place on Yelwal-road this morning.

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

Home Rule Act. But Englishmen, including Scots, like Germans can keep a secret; and Irishmen, like Frenchmen, cannot. You will observe that with all his earnestness of expression and eloquence, Sir E. Carson always keeps scrupulously within the limits of the law. For the purpose he has sincerely in view an unbroken silence on his part would have been infinitely more effective. No, Ulster will not fight; except the good fight to which Home Rule is sure to drive her—the fight to keep Ulster more than ever at the head of every department of national activity, industrial, scientific, artistic, moral and religious, throughout Ireland. Ulster will always remain the predominant province of Ireland, and more than ever under Home Rule. So I read the engimatic future of a country, which whatever happens, will always remain a blessing to Great Britain, or more strictly speaking, to England and Wales, in serving us as an umbrella which shields us from those everlasting downpours of rain from the Atlantic, which makes Ireland at once so green, and so melancholical. Whatever other injury Home Rule may do to England it can never deprive us of that outstretched umbrella. As a Devonshire man I only wish the "brolly" stretched out a little more to the south and so served to keep Devonshire and Cornwall "Lyonnesse"—a bit drier! When I say so to militant Home Rulers, they get furious against me, until I tell them I am a whole quarter of an Irishman, and that it is my paternal grandmotherly wit, when they at once effusively forgive me,—one-fourth Irish, one-fourth French, and one (all saving quarter) Dutch, and only one fourth English, and—born in India, and so as sings De Foe, your "true born Briton", and ever yours,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

LORD MURRAY OF ELIBANK.

Sir G. Birdwood also writes:—As to the attacks on Lord Murray, nothing could possibly be more clearly groundless and malicious to downright malignancy. I have met his Lordship only twice in my life, but I know him well enough to be able to say that it is utterly impossible for him to have done anything wrong, or even ill-judged or indiscreet in the matter. He is not only a staunch and steady Scots gentleman, of the highest type of gentlehood, but one of the most frank and unreserved of men,—and had he happened to make some passing slip in the administration of his dangerous and now antiquated office, he would have at once acknowledged it. I don't like the office. I hate the whole present system of party Funds. Money must be provided for the organisation of Party Funds, so long as Government by Party exists; but it should be raised by equal contributions from the supporters of a Party, and not in unequal sums—a wealthy pork butcher contributing. £25,000 for a Knighthood and a wealthier soapboiler £75,000 for a peerage! It is an abominable system and would dangerously taint our whole Parliamentary and administrative system, but for the thoroughly honest way in which in the hands of men like Lord Murray, it is worked. Still more offensive and far more corrupting politically is the newfangled payment of Members of the House of Commons, £400 a year. To-day there are as many poor men on the Conservative side of the House of Commons as on the Radical and they, knowing that they may lose their salaries at the next General Election are no more ready to turn out the Government to which they are opposed than are its supporters. Corrupting as the payment is, to supporters of a Government, it is doubly corrupting—in its tendencies—to their opponents. It is as if two prize-fighters had an arrangement to cheat their backers and divide the prize-money between each other. The system must be undone or presently Parliament will be composed wholly of solicitors, doctors, lawyers and other professionals who have failed in their professions and have no other resource before them but to became M. P's on a salary of £400 a year, and the chance of "office" on from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. This is the pass to which "the Mother of Parliaments" has been degraded and depraved by the present Government of the United Kingdom.

DR. JAN MAHOMED.

Death, as you have heard by telegram has cut short a promising carcer and robbed the world of one of the most engaging personalities I have ever met. Dr. Habib Ismail Jan Mahomed was the contemporary of a relative of my own at Guy's Hospital and I know how highly he was thought of at that famous institution not only on account of his exceptional professional abilities but because of his amiable qualities. Dr. Jan Mahomed arrived in London in bad health on the 3rd inst. and went to reside in the chambers at the National Liberal Club of which he had been a member for several years and where he was greatly respected by all his fellow English members. He gradually became worse and passed away early on the morning of the 7th. His mother and sister are in London and they have been, I understand, much comforted by of the numerous telegrams and letters of condolence received from friends. One of the former came from Mr. Dinshaw E. Wacha, of Bombay. The funeral service (*Namaz-i-Janazah*) took place at the Muslem Burial Ground at Brookwood, yesterday, the relatives, including Dr. Rajabally (brother-in-law)together with the following friends accompanying the remains by special train from the Mecropolis station in Westminster Bridge Road:—Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I., Mr. Mohsin D. Tyebji, I.C.S., Lt.-Col. Kanta Prasas, I.M.S., Capt. D. P. Goil, I.M.S., Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. K. D. Watcha, Dr. K. N. Gimi, Mr. G. M. Ebrahim, Mr. D. M. Javeri, Mr. K. S. Jassavala, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, Mr. Habat Anik, Mr. C. A. Latif, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Jelalshah, Mr. Bakher Shah, Mr. S. A. Bhisey, Lt.-Col. D. Warlikar, I.M.S., Dr. M. E. Josllie, Dr. V. R. Mirajkar, Mr. R. E. Batliboi, Mr. J. R. Batliboi, Moulvi Khivaja Kamaluddin, Mr. Gulam Rasool, Mr. B. B. Dube, Mr. P. C. Tarapore, Mr. Abdul Ghan Khan, Mr. H. A. Talcherear, Mr. S. Ellias, Mr. Jamal Hyder,, Mr. H. K. Sherwanee, Mr. Casim Mohamed Mitha, Mr. Palmer and Prof. D. H. Dastoor.

The following, who were prevented from going to Brookwood, attended at the railway station:—The Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, Mr. K. D. Hormusji, Rev. Dr. S. D. Blabba, Dr. E. G. Krishnaswami Iyer, Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Mr. N. J. Moola, Mr. F. Birdwood, Mr. John C. Nicholson, Dr. N. M. Mehta, Dr. K. B. Dastur, Mr. S. W. Nawab, Mr. W. Nawab, and Mr. M. M. Gandavia. Mr. S. Digby was unavoidably absent. As a proscript I add the following cuttings from the Agony Column of the *Times*:—

Gentleman, holding good position in the hands of professional moneylenders seeks kind lady or gentleman to advance him £100, repayable by instalments, etc.

Earnest appeal.—Country clergyman would be exceedingly grateful for loan of motor-cycle with side-car. Greatest care. A very real kindness. Cannot possibly buy, or would.—"Outdoors, etc."

FROM THE DEPTHS OF DESPAIR TO ONE WHO CAN RESPOND.

A gentleman requires one hundred pounds to save wife and family from ruin. Kindly send the money now, and arrangements will be made for repayment, *if necessary*.—Write, etc.

(The italics are mine.)

A good Tory would say that all this latter-day want of self-respect is due to Lloyd-Georgian legislation!

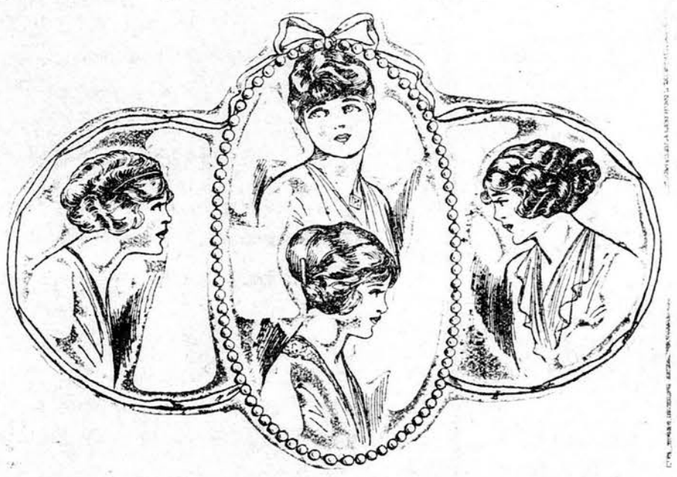
THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, June 13.

If there is one thing more than another, which proves of unfailing interest to a woman, it is the matter of her coiffure. Provided she bows to Fashion's dictum in the main, the more fascinating matters of detail are left to her own judgement and individuality. Simplicity is the order of the day, and it is many years since artificial contrivances have been so conspicuous by their absences. At a meeting of famous hair-dressers, recently held at the Monico restaurant, it was unanimously decided that the Greek coiffure holds the day. The very simplicity of this is sufficient to ensure its success for some time to come. The pinge is still liked, with the parting at one side, or in the centre. Little tendrils and curls, escaping over the ears and on the nape of the neck, are fascinating and permissable. But they must look natural, and hair, is that makes a fluffy halo for the face is well approved, if not too obviously arrived at by artificial means.

The design illustrated on this page conveys a good impression of the accepted vogue of hair-dressing at present fashionable in London. The centre piece shows the front and side view of the Pompadour coiffure, a mode which has been fashionable in Paris for some time, but which is at present being very slowly adopted by fashionable women in London. The other two sketches are good examples of the most popular types, and illustrate the necessity for waved tresses while the hair worn in such simple styles.



TURKISH INFLUENCE WEAKENS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Reports from the Persian Gulf show that the Turks are apparently making no effort to reassert their authority in El Hasa, where the influence of the Amir of Nejd is now supreme.

BRAHMINS AND THE SACRED THREAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, June 27.

At the High Court to-day, Justices Imam and Chapman disposed of the case, which arose out of a caste dispute in Behar. In this case two Brahmin zemindars of Mozaffarpur were convicted by a deputy magistrate, of causing hurt to two Kurmis. Sometime ago the Kurmis here adopted the sacred thread and one evening the petitioners sent for the two Kurmis and asked them to take off their threads. On their refusal, the Brahmins struck the Kurmis with a sword.

The Magistrate convicted the Brahmins of causing hurt and sentenced them to six weeks' imprisonment each.

Their Lordships thought it to be a case and acquitted the accused.

SPORTING NEWS.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS vs. Y. M. C. A.

The ground was worse than ever yesterday afternoon when the Y.M.C.A. turned out to meet the Sherwood Foresters. After continuous rain throughout the day a particularly heavy shower fell just as the game was due to start, and it was considered doubtful whether the fixture would take place. However, the ball was duly kicked off though the game was late in starting. The puddles interfered with passes but the Sherwoods seemed indifferent to the weather conditions and their combination was excellent. They maintained a continued attack in the opposing goal, and though Doctor's clever saves left them out during the first half, in the second moiety the soldiers registered four goals. They would have had more but for Doctor's excellent defence. He received no assistance worth speaking of from the backs, who were weak. Cashman was the only other player in the Y. M. C. A side to show up and he put in an excellent shot that took Edwards all his time to push outside the post. For the soldiers, Boyd put in a lot of work at outside right, but was too fond of trying to shoot instead of passing in.

THE GAME.

The Sherwoods began to attack at once and secured two corners in succession Beardsmore struck the crossbar with a shot as the whistle blew giving him offside. The Sherwoods secured another corner and some miskicking by the Y. M. C. A. backs gave the soldiers an opportunity but they failed to get through. Then a hot shot by Carwood from the left wing struck the further upright. The Sherwoods getting another corner Doctor saved well. The Young Men securing a corner, a poor kick was put in and play being transferred to the other end, the soldiers had two corners in succession. Swedley of the Sherwoods was ruled offside, as he put the ball through. Soon after a hot shot by Carwood went across the goal-mouth. Boote then tried a shot which was deflected by a back. The Sherwoods maintained a hot attack and Swedley struck the cross bar. The ball rebounding was headed over. The Young Men made a short break away and then Carwood of the Sherwoods took the ball up on his own and a corner was secured. Yet another corner saw an excellent kick put in and Doctor was clapped for an excellent save. A hot shot by Swedley travelled just wide of the mark. The Sherwoods continued to attack and Hitch had a shot. Beardsmore passed to Carwood, who put in a low, strong kick and Doctor was once more applauded for an excellent save. A shot from Swedley travelled just wide of the mark. Again Doctor distinguished himself by a fine save. Hitch of the Sherwoods put in a long punt that Doctor safely gathered.

Two minutes from the start of the second half, some pretty passing among the Sherwoods gave Boote an opening and he made no mistake (1—0). Almost immediately the Foresters came in again and another hot shot passed just outside the upright. A long canter from Carwood gave Boote a chance of heading the ball which he did, but Doctor cleared cleverly and immediately after saved again by touching the ball over the bar, but a long shot by Wilkinson passed into the right top corner of the net and gave the Foresters their second point (2—0). The Young Men getting a brief break, Cashman put in an excellent shot that gave Edwards all his time to save. The soldiers took the ball up and a very poor exhibition of play on the part of the Y. M. C. A. backs gave Swedley an easy opening and he banged the ball in (3-0). Carwood had a shot that only missed by inches. Cashman of the Y. M. C. A. was prominent for some good defence work. The Y. M. C. A. getting away for a bit Brookes tried a shot. Boote of the Sherwoods then got through and hit the outside of the net with his shot. Doctor ran out and saved a dangerous situation soon after. Beardsmore put in a shot that Doctor also saved. Twice again Doctor saved shots which looked like certain scores but the weakness of his backs let through the whole forward line of the Foresters and just before the whistle went for time Beardsmore scored another goal. The game ended.

Sherwood Foresters... 4 goals.
Y. M. C. A..... nil.

The following were the teams.

Sherwood Foresters:—(goal) Edwards) (backs) Byford and Hampton; (halves) Hitch, Williamson, Sutton; (forwards) Boyd, Boote, Beardsmore, Swedley, and Carwood.

Y. M. C. A.:— (goal) Doctor; (backs) Dnro and Humphries; (halves) Woolen, Mathalone, Cashman; (forwards) De Souza, Brookes, Lamb, Ottley and Curtis.

Referee:—Mr. James.

RUGBY SEASON OPENS.

The "Rugger" season opened on Thursday evening at the Oval with a short practice game between two teams of Whites and Colours of the Bombay Gymkhana. The game on the whole was a very good one; and, though at times play was somewhat loose, there was not nearly so much of that raggedness as is usually associated with opening games. The forwards of both sides packed well. Colours, if anything, obtaining the ball more frequently than Whites. Whites' backs, however, appeared to greater advantage than Colours'.

For some minutes after the kick-off, Colours attacked their opponents' "25" vigourously until Mills cleared with a long punt, which, however, failed to find touch. Baker fielded nicely and made his mark, and with his kick took the game back into Whites' quarter. Whites gradually worked the ball towards midfield, where some wild passing by Colours' three-quarters let Hearson in, and the ball was rushed into touch in Colours' "25." A free kick, shortly after this, given against Colours was taken by Hearson, but his shot at goal was unsuccessful. Whites forwards now put in some hard work and the ball coming out to Duggan, a nice bout of passing took place between Mills, Hearson, Dougal, and Puttick, and back again to Dougal who came up on the wing. This carried the ball over Colours' "25" line, but their defence was too stubborn and the game once more worked back to mid-field. Duggan from a mark found short touch near Colours' "25" line and from here Whites' three-quarters again got going in fine style, the ball finally going out to Sherbrook, who, evading Baker, raced over with a try. Dougal's kick failed to add the major points and the half time whistle sounded with the score:—

Whites .. .. .. 3 points.
Colours.. .. .. nil.

In the second half Whites went off with a rush, attacking their opponents goal-line fiercely, and for a minute or two looked like scoring. Colours' forwards, led by Stevenson, then brought relief with some good foot-work, which carried the ball to the half-way line. From here Dougal got away with a good dribble which Dilworth attempted to stop with a kick into touch. The ball fell short, however, and Puttick, gathering well, raced down the line to be strongly tackled by Baker. From the loose play that followed, Rieu got over and gained a try behind the posts. Hearson's kick again failed. From the drop out Colours' kick with a strong wind behind it reached Whites' goal-line and Poole was forced to touch down. Colours now played up strongly and kept Whites penned in their quarter of the ground, but, although their forwards got the ball out of the scrum frequently, their efforts were spoilt by the bad passing of their three-quarters. They were not to be kept out for long, however, as Bartlett shortly ran over with a try underneath the bar, which Ash converted into a goal. With the score Whites 6 points, Colours 5 points, some strenuous play followed, chiefly in Whites' country, but from a line out near the half-way line Mills went away by himself and scored another try for Whites, which Jones converted. No further score took place during the few remaining minutes of the game, in which Colours were pressing. The game thus ended:—

Whites, ... 1 goal, 2 tries, 11 points.
Colours, ... 1 goal, 5 points.

For the winners, Rieu played a sturdy game, and led the forwards well, while all the backs played a good game. For the Colours, Stevenson put in some heavy work in the forward line. Kilby and Muir did best of the backs, and Baker at full back tackled keenly.

The teams were:—

Whites.—Poole, back; Sherbrooke, Hearson, Dougal and Puttick, three-quarters; Mills and Duggan, halves; Rieu, Jones, Rich, Fasken, Savage, Milne, Buss and Scot, forwards.

Colours.—Baker, back; Dilworth, Muir, Bartlett and Kilby, three-quarters; Browning and Ash, halves; Stevenson, Goldsmith, Williamson, Goode, Rollo, Carpenter, Wilson, and Harris, forwards.

NEMO.

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, June 23.

In spite of the early hour set for the meet, 5-30 a.m., at the kennels, a field of the thirty-eight, with five ladies, met the master. The country is as dry and as hard now as it was in the hot weather, and the prospect of sport could not have been worse. We trotted straight away two miles to Kangeali village, crossed the Mackandeya by the force to the north of it, and there made for the canefields near Alitgi village, walking up the valley in a northwesterly direction; hounds once or twice spoke to a line, but scent was so bad that, though a jack was viewed by one of the whips, swaking up a nullah, and hounds were at once laid on, they could make nothing of it. Having all up the nullah to the head of the valley, then crossing the hill, the master turned right-handed down the next valley, through Jaiparwadi, without any success, thinking the jack, that had been viewed at the biginning, might have broken back, we returned to the original fields near Alitgi village, and sure enough hounds were hardly into covert, when the jack was viewed away towards Agasga village. Scent, for some unknown reason, had evidently improved, and hounds carried the line along at a good pace; after a mile or so, the jack turned slightly left-handed and made towards Hill 2870, which he reached close in point of the pack, and, taking refuge in the network of thickly wooded nullahs, he refused to be moved for some time; eventually he was pushed out and running in a circle round the southern slopes of the hill, again entered the nullahs, amongst which all trace of him was lost. As we had a long way to get home, hounds were now taken off to the kennels.

On June 26th, the meet was at Mutka five miles along the Keladgi Road; one or two good showers during the night had given hopes of better scent, and consequently better sport. Jogging two miles along the road past Balikandi village, the Master turned up the valley leading south to Menkatta. The sugar canes hill are almost always a sure and, but field after field was drawn in vain, and it was not till we got to Menkatta, two miles from the road, that a jack was found, making straight off up the hill, it looked as if we were in for a long run to the Dharwar Road over some of our best going. However, on reaching the top of the hill, the jack ran along it for a mile and then turned right-handed back towards the Keladgi Road; hounds were going very fast, and, although the going was good, it was all the field could do to keep with them. Racing down the hill, they entered some cane fields near Banikatti and here all trace of the jack was lost. A jack was viewed away, going back on the line we had come; but he looked much too fresh for an animal that had been bustled along at the pace we had come, for 3½ miles. Hounds could make nothing of it. So after twenty minutes trying, the master moved off, drawing all the coverts down to mutka quite blank. As there were no more coverts to draw, the hounds were taken home.

E. G. HOSPITAL.

(Continued from page 11.)

Nursing Home under the management of the Advisory Committee referred to above. Inmates of this home will be in sole charge of their medical attendants whom they will select from among a list of physicians and surgeons who will appointed by Government as Honorary Physicians and Surgeons to St. George's Nursing Home. The fees of such honorary medical officers will in every case be a matter of private arrangement between the patient and his attendant. The charges payable for accommodation in the home will consists of:—

(a) A fixed daily fee, which will cover rent, the supply of furniture, bedding, food and the services of the ordinary nursing and the menial staff of the home.

(b) The actual cost of appliances and drugs, of stimulants, and of surgical dressings.

(c) Fees levied in accordance with a fixed scale, for extra nursing, the latter being obtained from the private staff of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

The Advisory Committee should be requested, as soon as it comes into being, to draw up, for the sanction of Government, a set of rules governing the admission of patients to, and their treatment in the St. George's Nursing Home, and to incorporate in the rules the charges to be levied for accommodation.

The Governor in Council earnestly hopes that the scheme described above, which will be brought into force at an early date, will furnish the solution of what has for some time past been a difficult problem in connection with the administration of the European General Hospital. It is designed to secure the continued maintenance of the hospital as an institution for the medical relief of those classes—Government servants and the poorer section of the European and Anglo-Indian community—who have special claims on Government in this matter and for whose benefit it was originally founded; while it aims at the provision, for those patients who are able and willing to pay for them, of the facilities and advantages incidental to a nursing home, which are at present non-existent in Bombay. If in course of time the adoption of this scheme should by opening the field to private enterprise, lead to the establishment in Bombay of efficient private nursing institutions, Government will gladly welcome this result of their present decision. Such a development would relieve them of a responsibility which only the special requirements of the situation constrain them to assume. It is a responsibility which was not within the scope of the original design of the hospital and which is, in England, undertaken by private agency. The establishment of private nursing institutions of this character would also be welcomed as rendering possible the exclusive utilization of the resources of St. George's Hospital to meet the growing demands which the relief of the poorer section of the European and Anglo-Indian community may be expected to impose on that institution.

In issuing these orders for the constitution of a Nursing Home, the, Governor in Council does not desire in any way to modify or restrict the orders issued in appointing a staff of Consulting Physicians and Surgeons to St. George's Hospital. The services of these consultants will be available as heretofore for the benefit of the inmates of the hospital.

THE BARISAL CASE.

FORMAL EVIDENCE GIVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, June 27.

In the Barisal conspiracy trial to-day, the pleader for the defence sought and obtained permission to inspect all the exhibits, Pratap Chandra Chakrabarty, a teacher of the U. K. Academy, Agartala, proved the handwriting of Nishakanta Ghosh in an exercise book, which formed one of the exhibits. The next formal witness, Mr. Lawrence, Deputy Superintendent of Police, proved the house search of Shailesh Nath Mukherjee in Calcutta and his knowledge about the Sonarang National School, Dacca.

Andandamohan Saha, Superintendent of Police, Agartala, deposed that he knew Nisakanta Ghosh for about a year. He was connected with a branch of the Ramkrishna Mission. Nisakanta Ghosh was arrested in connection with the Wari Arms Act case, about two months ago, under instruction from the Political Agent, Tipperah. He took an exercise book which the accused told him was in his handwriting and made it over to the Political Agent.

POONA EDUCATION.

(Continued from page. 11)

moment wish to belittle the importance of success in the schools, quite the contrary, but that form of success will become a greater reality, when once it is realized that it is incidental to the acquisition of a higher outlook of life and not the one and the only end to be attained by attendance at school. In the short history whiche has been furnished to me and which I hope will be very widely distributed, in an appeal from the life members of this institution for funds for the completion of the buildings necessary to house the boys in the high school classes also. Now I am quite confident that the faith of the lifemembers, that their work will be appreciated, and enlist materials, which will not be misplaced, and that there will be a generous response to their appeals to the public. The fact is that where good work is being done and good results are shown there is especially in India, never any difficulty in obtaining a response to an appeal for assistance and the work of the institution is or should be so well-known in the Deccan that the example of those generations whose names beginning with that of Rao Bahadur S. V. Patwardhan, are appended to the history will be readily followed by many other. I should like to point out to you that this educational movement is emblematic of the highest and best form of the true "Swaraj", which is so much misunderstood and misrepresented. Indigenous efforts for the spread of knowledge and for the bringing up of the sons of India according to the best principles of good citizens, are at the very threshold of "Swaraj", and are indispensable to the realization by any people of its own citizenship. Those who support this institution will, in fact, be the truer disciples of the really patriotic "Swaraj" movement than are many of its apostles.

"Gentlemen, in conclusion, I want once more to tell you what a great pleasure it has been to me to come here for to-day's ceremony. I wish the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya all success, and I promise you that so far as within me lies, the institution, typified here by this Vidyalaya, shall have all the help and support which Government can give, so long as it is conducted on the present excellent principles.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

SANITATION IN INDIA.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, June 9, Viscount Midleton, in calling "attention to the resolution of the Government of India (Sanitary), dated Aug. 19, 1912, and to the subordination of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service," said the problem was immense and complex. Although in the particulars, to which he wished to call attention, there had been inequality of effort and great incompleteness, he recognised that in those parts of the Service, which related to the Indian Army, there had been results which did great honour to the Administration. The figures with regard to the progress of the civil population filled them, however, with concern. In 1860 the loss of British soldiers was at the rate of sixty-nine per thousand, whereas now it was only four and a fraction. The death-rate in the native gaols, which used to be ninety-six per thousand, was now only seventeen per thousand. When they came to the civil population, they found that the position was very different. Fifty years ago it was estimated that the mortality ranged between thirty-seven and eighty per thousand, whereas now it was only thirty-three per thousand. Thus, while there was some reduction, the rate was still twice what it was in this and some other European countries. Sanitation enjoyed the unique position in the India Office of being the only subject in regard to which the Secretary of State had no technical adviser. It was not until 1898 that the Government of India, which lost annually 2,000,000 lives from preventible causes, were able to find the funds with which to provide one special officer to advise them and to see whether it was possible in India to carry out reforms such as had been effected in Egypt and elsewhere. The backward step which was taken last year was justified by the Government of India on the ground of the impossibility of divorcing the two Services. But the Services had been divorced by the Government of India for a great many years. The scheme detailed in the papers recently presented while it lowered the status of the head of the Department added eight to the number of deputy commissioners, making twenty-nine for the whole of India. Yet there were 1,700 medical officers of health in this country. He hoped that the Secretary of State would endeavour to establish a comprehensive executive staff of the same race as the people dealt with. The Government should place the head sanitary officer in a position of autonomy, in which he would be subject only to the Government which he served, and, believing that education was the only means of bringing sanitation into the household, he asked that the sanitary and not the education authorities should decide what education in regard to sanitation should be taught. The education of females should also be undertaken. Lastly, the Secretary of State should provide himself with sanitary advisers at the India Office.

The Marquess of Crewe said it would not be difficult to find a great volume of opinion which would lament the complete divorce between the medical and sanitary sciences. It was quite true that the system now existing fell far short of the ideal referred to of a great independent sanitary department, supreme apparently over the provincial Government and forming one of the main parts of the Government of India, altogether distinct from the Government Medical Service. But they had had no evidence that the kinds of co-peration at present existing between the two services caused any set-back to the further progress of sanitary science and improved sanitary practice. In regard to the question of mortality, it was necessary to remember the comparative ease with which they could deal with those over whom they had control, as compared with the endless difficulty of dealing with scattered rural communities over whom they had only slender control. The fact was that if some of Lord Midleton's sanitary friends were yet loose in India they could produce in a comparatively short time a state of revolution there compared with which what happened in 1857 would be child's play. To talk, therefore, as if it were simple or easy to enforce in the more backward parts of India all the canons held by sanitary enthusiasts in this country was altogether beside the mark. It was permissible to look forward to a time when there would be a definite local sanitary service all over India, but he would like to point out that only a certain amount of money was available. As it was necessary to spend largely on education and on the defence of India, and as only a limited amount of money was therefore available for sanitary expenditure, it was wiser not to lay out too much on machinery and the payment of officers, but rather to devote a considerable portion of it to actual expenditure on works for the improvement of the public health. The local service had been, and ought to be very largely staffed by Indians, Indians being peculiarly fitted for such work. Complaint had been made of the fact that they were appointing only eight new deputy sanitary inspectors. They were going to add four more to the number, and also engage some additional medical officers. He would consider what papers could be presented. He saw no difficulty in publishing a return of the comperative expenditure on some of the other services in India during a period of five or ten years.

Lord Sydenham who spoke from the Cross Benches, said they should encourege more Indian women to take up the profession of medicine because women in India could do much work there which was absolutely denied to men. Hospitals and dispensaries should be spread so that in time the whole rural population would be within reach of some form of medical aid; the Government of India should give liberal assistance to water supply and drainage schemes; and efforts to inculcate the first principles of the laws of health should be made in the schools. Continuous scientific investigation was also necessary in India where the opportunities for such investigation were supremely favourable.

The subject than dropped.

EDUCATION OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

In the House of commons on Tuesday, June 10.—Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the total amount paid by the Government of India or the India Office for educational purposes in the United Kingdom in order to pay for the education in this country of public servants in India.

Mr. Montagu: It is presumed that the question refers only to expenditure on the training of recruits selected for the Civil Services and departments in India. The total amount is a little under £16,000 a year.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN IRRIGATION AREAS.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India:—Whether his attention has been called to the social conditions of the populations in the new settlements of irrigation areas; whether, in view of the fact that in the areas in question high charges (rent) are imposed by capitalistic landowners, and that houses are inadequate to accommodate the families living in them and are lacking in necessary means of sanitation, that roads are bad, and that there is no provision for medical aid nor for education of children, he will give instructions that in all future official surveys a comprehensive statement shall be contained in the reports setting forth the actual facts of social life in such colonies.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen in a weekly periodical some notes of a visit paid by a traveller to some canal villages in the Punjab. The description is at variance with the reports of other persons who have visited these prosperous agricultural communities, and who have praised the provision which the Government through its officers has made for the moral and material welfare of the colonists. The matter will be brought to the notice of the local Government which will considers whether any amplification of the annual report on the colonies is desirable.

CASE OF JAMES HENDERSON.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the verdict in the case of James Henderson, who was fined Rs. 100 for violence against a mill hand working at the Victoria Jute Mill, near Calcutta, resulting in the death of the man, the magistrate who tried the case stating that there was dangerous and unnecessary violence and that Henderson was criminally careless of possible results; and whether, having regard to the difference in treatment of Indians and Europeans when before the courts on crimes of this character, the Government will consider the question of deporting and excluding the man Henderson from India for all time.

Mr. Montagu: I have seen only a newspaper report of the trial, from which it appears that the mill coolie's death was due to cholera. Mr. Henderson was convicted of having twenty days previously voluntarily caused hurt by kicking the man, who, it was stated in evidence, had engaged in a drunken quarrel with a native woman in the mill. The Secretary of State is not prepared to take action in the case.

VACCINATION IN HYDERABAD.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the action of the Governor of Bombay, in insisting upon the application of compulsory vaccination to the municipal district of Hyderabad, although this has been objected to by the inhabitants at largely attended public meetings; whether he is aware that Sir A. Godley in July, 1909, declared, on behalf of Lord Morley, that vaccination is not, to be made compulsory, in any municipality except upon the application of the municipal body, and that compulsion when applied has public opinion behind it and whether, having regard to the effect that this order has had upon public opinion in the district, representations will be made to the Governor of Bombay to allow the conscience clause to operate in the matter of vaccination.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has seen a statement in the papers that the Hyderebad municipality has applied to the Bombay Government for the extension of compulsory vaccination to the municipal district, and that a public meeting was held to oppose the extension. The Bombay Government are in a position to judge of the real state of public opinion and of the requirements of the case, but the Secretary of State will send to India my hon. friend's question and my answer.

BRITISH INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

On Wednesday, June 11, Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether his attention had been called to the protests of British Indians in South Africa and to those of public meetings in India respecting the new Immigration Bill before the Union Parliament of South Africa whether he was aware that such protests state the Bill, if it became law, would have the effect of renewing in an acute form the conflict between the South African Governments and the British Indian community; and whether, having regard to the views thus expressed, the Imperial Government would request the Union Government whether any thing could be done to meet the desire of British Indian subjects resident in South Africa.

Mr. Harcourt: I am aware that protests have been made in South Africa, and no doubt in India, against the Bill as introduced. It has been somewhat modified since it was introduced. His Majesty's Government have had prolonged correspondence with the Union Government in regard to this legislation. Ministers have shown every desire to meet the anxiety of his Majesty's Government that the racial inequality of the Indian before the law should be removed. Although it is not to be hoped that the Bill will give complete satisfaction, his Majesty's Government feel that the abolition of this differentiation in regard to immigration is a valuable concession to Indian feeling.

Earl Winterton: Is it not the fact that this Immigration Bill has been supported by all the trade unions of South Africa?

Mr. Harcourt: I have no knowledge as to that.

SERFDOM AMONG THE LUSHAI TRIBES.

On Thursday, June 12, Sir John Jardine asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether in the country of the Lushai tribes under the Government of Assam, any subjects of the Crown live in the condition of serfs being obliged to serve other persons all their lives unless ransomed by money payment; whether in connection with this status Major Cole, superintendent of the Lushai Hills, in the year 1910, asked Dr. Peter Fraser, of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Foreign Mission, residing at Aijal, to sign an agreement that he would avoid giving expression of his private opinions as to Lushai customs to any Lushai, and that he agreed to leave the Lushai Hills within one month if he broke this agreed promise; whether this agreement was concluded, and whether anything has happened since; and if he can state the legislative enactment or ordinance under which such agreements can be made and enforced.

Mr. Montagu: In the Lushai Hills a custom called "Boi" exists under which retainers generally paupers, are supported by the chiefs and in return work for them. These retainers can acquire property and obtain complete freedom by a money payment. The system is fully described at Col. Shakespear's recent monograph on "The Lushai Kuki Clans." The superintendent of the Lushai Hills, who is responsible for the peace of the district, having found the Dr. Fraser's action produced such acute discontent as was likely to result either in the murder of this missionary or in a general rising directed that his movements should be confined to certain districts and invited him to sign an agreement of the nature indicated by my hon. friend Dr. Fraser refused to sign either this agreement or an undertaking prepared by the directors of his mission there the matter rests. Under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the superintendent may direct any person to abstain from a certain act if he considers that such direction is likely to prevent a disturbance of the public tranquillity and under a regulation in force in the Lushai Hills he can order any person not being a native to leave a district if he is satisfied that the presence of that person is injurious to its peace or good administration. The policy of Government is gradually to modify the local customs of these uncivilised people who but a few years ago were fierce and independent savages. The success of this policy is endangered by persons who, with the best intentions, take action likely to provoke an armed rising with its punitive consequences. Dr. Fraser can, by giving the required undertaking, obviate the restriction of his actions considered necessary by the authorities responsible for the peace of the district, whose conduct is fully approved by the Secretary of State.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. "HIMALAYA" JUNE 27.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the outward mails of the 13th instant left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday and is arrived here yesterday morning with the following passengers.

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Alves, Mr A T
Bell, Mr J G
Bucklow, Mr E
Balfour, Lt J A
Bannister Mr F
Mrs Clarke's ayah
Dobb, Mr C E
Dyer, Mr C S
Edmond, R A Lt J A
Engleman, Mr H A
Hatton, Mr T and Mrs
Holden, Mr J
Morey, Miss P L
Middleman, Mr C H
Roy, Mr S C
Robson, Mr T J
Rhodes, Mr J
Snowden, Mr W
Trepto, Mr H A C
Townshend, Maj-Genl C
Towler, Major G and Mrs
Whitmore, Mr A
Wace, Capt S L and Mrs

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.

Cordue, Col. W G B

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Austin, Miss
Buddington, Mr O W
Buckley, Mr J L
Bell, Lt S P
Bruce, Rev Prof G
Boyson, Mr H A
Bradshaw, Major C R
Bond, Capt
Burgess, Mr G
Bhandarker, Mr B S
Couldrey, Mr O J
Carlisle, Lt T H
Chase, Mr S N
Cameron Prof and Mrs
Ciceron, Mr
Crawford, Mr S J
Clinton, Mr W L
Cooks Miss
deMontmorency, Mr J
Docter, Mr P P
Dutta, Mr N C
Edmond, Mr J H
Fraser, Mr W C
Fremant Mr A W
Ghose, Mr S M
Hay, Dr A and Mrs
Hamilton, Mr K M
Heberlain, Mr H
Heighton, Col F
Jaggarayudu, Mr K
Kennedy, Mr M
Lahureaux, Mr L
Lamb, Lt R M A
Mason, Mr H H
McIntosh, Mr J A
Mathur, Mr G P
Mackay, Miss
Macleod, Mr J C
Masih, Mr S M
Mayer, Sir W and Mrs
Macartney, Mr K C and Mrs
Macleod, Mr J C
Nicoll, Mr D
Nicoll, Mr A and Mrs
Oyens, Mr F A H
Patel, Mr M C
Peters, Miss
Ray, Mr S N
Roome, Mr A W
Rice, Mr E C
Rasbotham, Capt D A Mrs
Schlatterer, Mr J L
Sell, Mr F R
Singh, Mr K
Smith, Major A
Suter, Mr
Turner, Mr A J
Wilkinson, Mr J V S
Wilson, O C
Yusuf, Mr N

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Adlercorn, Mr G
Bahadurji, Mr
Crawford, Mr F L
Gordon, Lt Col L G F
Hapgood, Major N R
Symons, Major A
Sapte, Lt-Col D
Whitecombe, Dr

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Wilson, Mr J

LONDON TO YOKOHAMA

Duncan Mr S

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Sul'eyman, F K
Vander Gracht, Mr

PORT SAID TO HONG KONG.

Mayer, Mr Eli
Soloman, Mr Phil p

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Hooton, Lt A C
Thes'ger, Maj and Lt-Col G H
Wadhumel, Mr T

MARSEILLES TO RANGOON.

Aijer Mr N S

ADEN TO BOMBAY.

Keneally, P
Mohamed Ali'y, A A

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R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

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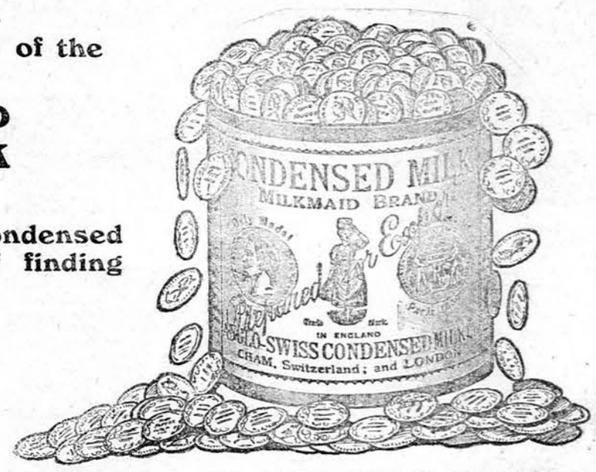

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BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen honoured the Earl and Countess of Derby with their presence at dinner on June 6 at Derby House. The dinner party was followed by a dance, for which the King and Queen remained. The Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Christian, Princess Louis and Princess Louise of Battenberg, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz were also present at the dance.

The Queen, on June 6, performed from Buckingham Palace, by electric signal, the ceremony of unveiling a monument to British and Colonial soldiers at Hamilton, Ontario. As in the case of the similar ceremony which her Majesty performed on June 3, special wires which were for a short time connected with the submarine cable placed Buckingham Palace into direct communication with the place where the unveiling ceremony was enacted. The monument at Hamilton commemorates the 100th anniversary of the British victory of Stoney Creek, in which British Regular troops, Canadian Militiamen, and Indians of the Six Nations lost their lives in fighting to keep Canada within the empire.

The Central News says that the Prince of Wales will leave England on July 1, for a visit to Germany. The present arrangements are that his Royal Highness will spend about six weeks in that country, for the greater part of the time as the guest of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

June 6 was one of the two days allotted after Whitsuntide for the consideration in the House of Commons of unofficial members' Bills which have passed through Grand Committees. The measure which came before the House was the Bill for extending the hours of polling at parliamentary and local government elections, and it was read a third time after the Solicitor-General had proposed an amendment which the opponents of the measure thought satisfactory. His purpose was to secure that there should not necessarily be an extension of the hours in constituencies that did not desire a change. He also agreed that local government elections should remain unaffected. The Bill in its altered form was made applicable to Scotland and Ireland. The Dogs (Protection) Bill was read a second time.

In the House of Lords, on June 9 a discussion took place on the administration of sanitary laws in India.

Mr. Asquith moved the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill in the House of Commons. He said that the position produced by the hostility of Ulster Unionists was very serious from both points of view. When he was asked what he was going to do with Ulster if the Bill were passed he asked what the Unionists were going to do with Leinster, Munster, and Connaught if the Bill were rejected. Mr. Balfour, in moving the rejection of the Bill, said the Government were drifting in the direction of a great national tragedy. He asked supporters of the Government to search their consciences and convince themselves before voting for the scheme that they were not making demands upon Ulster which, if made upon themselves, they would never grant. Mr. W. O'Brien blamed the Government for having made no effort to relieve Prostestant Irishmen of their fears. Mr. Walter Long declared that if the Bill became law, there would be civil war in Ireland, and thousands of Englishmen would go to the support of the Irish Unionists. Sir John Simon urged that the problem could only be solved by having regard to the opinion of the mass of the Irish people.

The House of Lords held a short sitting on June 10, a number of private Bills being advanced.

In the House of Commons the debate on the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill, the rejection of which had been moved by Mr. Balfour, was resumed by Sir Edward Carson. He said the word betrayal was imprinted on every section of the Bill. The duty of the Irish Unionist members was to help to organise their own people who were rightly preparing to resist and to ask people in Great Britain to organise for their assistance. Mr. Redmond stated that the Nationalists were prepared to go practically any lengths to conciliate any honest apprehensions. He told the House to beware how it dashed the hopes of the majority of Irishmen, and said that rebellion by three-fourths of the people would be too horrible a thing to contemplate. Lord Charles Beresford declared that if the Government sent troops against the Ulstermen, he was prepared to be among the first to go over and be shot down. Mr. Bonar Law denied that there was any mandate for Home Rule at the last election, and said the Government were using the Parliament Act to make sure that the will of the people should not prevail. He affirmed that if Ministers forced Home Rule on Ulster under present conditions, they would not be a Government at all, but a self-constituted revolutionary committee, and resistance to them would not be rebellion but would be meeting revolution by counter-revolution. Mr. Birrell said he could not bring himself to believe that the occasion would ever arise for bloodshed. He stated that he would gladly go into conference with anybody on the Home Rule question, because he felt it was a bounden duty to settle it by agreement if it could be done. Mr. Balfour's motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 368 votes to 270—a majority of ninety-eight, and the second reading was then agreed to.

Lord Strachie said in the House of Lords on June 11, that the question of consolidating the regulations made under the National Insurance Act was under the consideration of the Commissioners. Lord Emmott announced that correspondence on an Imperial Naturalisation Bill was proceeding with the Dominions. He also stated that energetic steps were being taken to increase the carrying capacity of the Uganda Railway.

In the Commons, the second reading debate on the Finance Bill was concluded. Mr. Snowden's amendment being defeated by a majority of 218. The Post Office Railway Bill was read a second time and referred to a Select Committee.

A startling incident interrupted the speech by the Prime Minister in the debate on the second reading of the Finance Bill. While the House was listening attentively to its leader and the eyes of members were turned to the Treasury bench, a man seated in the middle row of the benches allotted to strangers suddenly rose and hurled a bundle, about the size of a child's football right across the House. Just before it reached the floor, there was a moment of suspense, for none knew what it might contain. It was aimed at the Prime Minister, and the aim was a good one, for the package fell between the Treasury bench and the Speaker's chair, a little to the left of Mr. Asquith, who was standing at the Clerks' table. When it struck the floor a white powder was scattered around, which happily proved to be harmless. The stranger responsible for this gross violation of the honourable understanding on which members of the public are admitted to the House without tickets was, of course, promptly seized by detectives and ejected. As they took him away he ejaculated some words, which were understood to be "Remember Miss Davison."

The London Elections Bill a measure promoted and backed by Ministerialists, came on June 11 for consideration before Standing Committee C of the House of Commons. The main object of the Bill is to constitute London a single parliamentary borough, and thus to place it in the same position as other cities in the kingdom. The results will be according to a memorandum set out by the promoters:—(1) That the principle of successive occupation will be applied over the whole area, and thus enable electors to retain their votes who now lose them merely because they move from one street to another; (2) that all elections in London will take place on the same day; and (3) that plural voting in London would be abolished inasmuch as under the existing law no person may vote for more than one qualification in the same borough. During the proceedings the Unionist members of the Committee withdrew in a body, as they regarded discussion of the Bill in the circumstances of the session as a waste of time.

The President of the Board of Education addressed the resumed conference of the Association of Education Committees at Caxton Hall on June 6. Referring to the Mental Deficiency Bill now before Parliament, Mr. Peace said he had charge of a supplementary Bill to call on education authorities to make them responsible for the education of the educable mentally deficient children in the country. At present there were a number of specially provided schools in which the so-called mentally deficient were being educated. It had been found that a large number of these children were not really mentally defective in the real sense of the words, but merely so backward that there was no place for them in the ordinary schools. They had no training under the present system, and often ended as paupers or in gaol. It was far better that the education committees should have the care of these children. It was only right that the State should give some assistance, it was proposed that the grant already given for the education of those children should be raised from £1 4s to £3. It was anticipated that the number of such children would be increased from 12,000 to 24,000.

An international conference, called by the Government at the instance of the Post Office and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, to consider the measures it is desirable to take to protect submarine cables from damage by fishing vessels and by ships' anchors, is sitting in Committee Room A at the House of Lords. The following countries are represented:—Belgium, Denmark' France, Germany, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Sweden.

About one o'clock in the morning of June 9 the grand stand at Hurst Park Racecourse, Hampton Court, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes it was enveloped in flames. By the time the firemen got the outbreak under control the greater part of the stand had been destroyed including the royal boxes. A good deal of the furniture of these latter was got out and saved and a fire which broke out at the stables some little time after that at the grand stand was speedily extinguished. The only structure which it seemed would entirely escape was the half-crown stand. Incendiarism by suffragists is suspected.

A certain amount of disturbance was again witnesses in Hyde Park on June 8, when a number of meetings, at which the colours of the W. S. P. U. were displayed, were held. Little attention was paid at first to these meetings, four which were, at one time, proceeding simultaneously. After a time, however, the crowd began to hustle the speakers, and eventually the women were escorted away by the police, followed by a hooting and jostling mob. One man, who was detected in the act of throwing a large missile at the women was arrested.

A stable off King Street, Hammersmith, which has been under observation by the police for some days, was entered, under a magistrate's warrant, and about 4,000 rifles with bayonets were seized. It is believed that the rifles were to have been sent to Ireland and that two consignments had already left London. The rifles were brought to London by steamer and conveyed to the stable in a motor lorry. The seizure was made about seven o'clock by Metropolitan Police officers, who had to break open the stable door. The rifles were packed in cases and ready for shipment, except that they were not labelled. Each case contained about fifteen rifles. The police took about two hours to remove the rifles to Scotland Yard, a large crowd witnessing the proceedings. The rifles are said to be of Italian 1886 pattern, and altogether something like 6,000 have been stored on the premises. The appearance of the cases attracted the attention of drivers of taxi-cabs passing to and from a garage near by, and one of them communicated with the police. No one was on the premises when the police entered them, and no arrests have been made.

It has been ascertained there have been stored in Newcastle for some time a number of cases of rifles whose ultimate destination is believed to be Belfast. The police are watching the consignment but do not propose to take action unless an effort is made to remove them.

The Customs authorities and police in Dublin detained early on June 6 a number of packing cases which had arrived at Spencer Dock by the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's steamer "Kerry" from the Mersey and which proved to contain rifles. The cases were carried in a large furniture removing van and when the "Kerry" was docked this was raised by a crane to the quay from which it was taken to an adjacent shed. The police and Customs authorities who had been awaiting the steamer's arrival declined to make any statement in reference to the matter, but inquiries leave no doubt as to the contents of the boxes. A person who was present when the cases were opened states that he saw rifle in each to the number of fifty.

The first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club for the present season was held at the Magazine in Hyde Park on June 11, when fifteen coaches put in an appearance, the number being well up to the average of recent years. The weather was better than that earlier in the week, and there was a large attendance of the general public.

The St. Patrick's Day Exhibition and Sale, organised by the Irish Industries Association, was postponed twice this year, and the opening on June 10 at Londonderry House was attended by fewer buyers than usual. In the morning Queen Alexandra, the Empress Marie of Russia, and Princess Victoria paid a surprise visit while the stalls were yet incomplete. Lady Londonderry, Lady Bessborough, and Lady Bective, received their Majesties, who bought many articles.

The annual Caledonian Ball was held on June 5 at the Hotel Cecil and was numerously attended. It is noteworthy that among the gentlemen a smaller proportion than usual wore coloured facings to ordinary evening coats. The great majority of the men were in kilts or uniform. There was a small sprinkling of Royal Archers and a few Indian and foreign naval officers, but the predominant features of the ball were the kilts and the tartan shoulder knots of the ladies. And, indeed to dance a real picturesquely a man needs to wear a kilt, for the individual dancing is ill-adapted to the man in breeches or uniform overalls.

The Lord Mayor on June 11 opened at the Crystal Palace an exhibition of industry commerce sport and art. It is styled an Anglo-German exhibition but the British exhibits are far from complete and the German exhibits are limited to some hundreds of modern paintings a quantity of toys and other minor products shown on the stalls and a display of posters. The fact is that the exhibition has not been supported by the German Chamber of Commerce and even the exhibits promised have not yet all arrived. There are various incidental attraction including sports. On June 11 for example there was a successful ballon race.

The National Amalgamated Union of Labour have applied to the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation for an advance of 2s. a week on time rates and ten per cent. on piece rates for all their members working in federated yards. This application is quite apart from the negotiations now proceeding between the Federation and the ship-yard trade unions which are signatories to the National Agreement, and is said to affect 12,000 men on the North-East Coast.

The number of strikers in Birmingham remains substantially unchanged, but at Wednesbury nearly 2,000 men employed by the Metropolitan Railway Carriage Company ceased work on June 7, when notices handed to them by the firm expired. During the last week a number of disputes, affecting about 4,500 workpeople, have been settled, but there are still at least 25,000 men and women idle. Next week the organised workers will receive strike pay, and some allowance will be made to non-unionists out of the strike funds.

Professor Gerald R. Leighton, M. D., F.R.S. Edinburgh, has been appointed to the post of veterinary inspector under the Local Government Board for Scotland. This addition to the staff of the Board has been made to enable them to undertake considerable and important duties in connection with the supervision of meat inspection and the inspection of dairies. Professor Leighton studied medicine at Edinburgh University, where he graduated M.B., C.M., in 1895.

The "Alaunia," the second of the Cunard Company's new steamers for the London-Southampton-Canadian service, was successfully launched from Scott's Yard, Greenock, at half-past three on June 9. From the time that the ship began to move until she was completely waterborne a period of ninety seconds elapsed. The vessel was subsequently towed round to the James Watt Fitting Out Dock. The launch was to have taken place on Saturday, but, owing to unfavourable weather, was postponed, and it was again postponed on Sunday.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Thomas Francis Molony, K. C., his Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, to be a Justice of the High Court in Ireland, King's Bench Division, in succession to the late Mr. Justice George Wright.

The general Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, meeting on June 6 in Belfast, adopted, by 921 votes to forty-three a memorial against the Home Rule Bill drawn up by a committee of representative laymen. It was announced that the number of signatures attached to the memorial by members of the congregation of the age of sixteen or over was 131,351.

The Lord Mayor of Belfast on June 7 entertained at Iinner Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Colville, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, and the officers of the first battle squadron now lying at Bangor, County Down. Brig.-Gen. Count Gleichen, commanding the Belfast Military District, said the unpreparedness of Turkey in the recent war, which led to her defeat, had a very considerable bearing on our own position at home. It was nonsense to suppose that the day of wars was past. They must be prepared for all eventualities, and he was glad that Lord Roberts was pushing his campaign, which had stirred the British nation to a sense of its own responsibility.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Toronto on June 9.—It is understood that Mr. Borden is officially intimating to the Admiralty that at a later date legislation will be introduced enabling Canada to acquire or pay for the construction of three new battleships, which it is announced Great Britain will build. It is now certain that there will be no general election in Canada this autumn, and probably not until the expiration of the regular parliamentary term.

General Ian Hamilton, accompanied by the Minister of Militia, is inspecting the Canadian Militia a in camp at Niagara.

Dr. Charles Wright, of the Scott South Polar expedition, has reached Toronto on his way home, and will proceed to London shortly in order to tabulate the results of his Antarctic investigations.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The South African Senate has read the Immigration Bill restricting the immigration of Asiatics for the third time.

Reuter telegraphed from Cape Town on June 10:—The report of the committee appointed in June last year to investigate the increasing prevalence and the cause of crimes of assault on women has been placed on the table of the House of Assembly. It is a comprehensive document. It recommends that the closed compound system should supersede the open compounds of the Witwatersrand mines, with the compulsory supervision of suitable areas where possible in the neighbourhood of the compounds, to enable the natives to lead a family life, the stricter enforcement of the laws against the illicit sale of liquor, and the prohibition of miscegenation.

AUSTRALIA.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne:—Mr. Foster Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce and Mr. Tudor Commonwealth Minister of Trade and Commerce state that a reciprocity agreement has been reached and will be submitted later to the Australian and Canadian Parliaments.

NEW ZEALAND.

Telegraphing on June 10 from Wellington Reuter states:—Col. Allen Minister of Defence entertained on his return from England said that the British Premier had invited New Zealand to appoint a representative on the Committee of Imperial Defence A full acceptance would be inconvenient but they would accept as far as possible.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Count Tisza has formed his Cabinet. Count Serenyi Minister of Agriculture and Dr. de Josipovitch, Minister for Croatia have declined to retain to portfolios. The former has been succeeded by the vice-president of the Government Party, Baron Ghillanyi, but no successor to the latter will be appointed for the present. The Opposition is planning a fusion of all the Opposition groups under the leadership of Count Andrassy.

FRANCE.

The Budget for 1913 was adopted by the Senate on June 5, and now shows a nominal surplus of a few hundred pounds. This result has been achieved by raiding the Eastern Railway provisional account to the extent of £6,232,000 and by the issue of short-dated bonds for £2,160,000. Several very large amounts, chiefly in connection with national defence, have not been taken into consideration, although the expenditure has already been incurred. They amount at the very least to £20,000,000.

Rear-Admiral Peary arrived in Paris on June 6 and was received by M. Poincare, on June 9 at the Elysee, when the President conferred on him the insignia of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

GERMANY.

The Stadium which has been erected in the grounds of the Grunewald Racecourse on the western outskirts of Berlin was opened on June 8. The opening ceremony was the first of the public celebrations connected with the jubilee of the Emperor William who at the beginning of next week will complete the twenty-fifth year of his reign.

On June 9, the English journalists who are visiting Cologne as guests of the city inspected the Wallraf-Richartz Museum, with its interesting collection of pictures and Roman remains. After a trip on the Rhine in one of the numerous Thames steamers purchased form the London Country Council the party were entertained at luncheon in the Zoological Gardens by the Chief Burgomaster.

SPAIN.

The "Times" Madrid correspondent telegraphs June 11:—The Cabinet has tendered its resignation as a consequence of the vote in the Senate yesterday, which made evident the split existing in the Liberal Party. The King, who at present at La Granja, will come to Madrid.

BELGIUM.

According to the returns issued by the official "Moniteur Belge" the population of Belgium on Dec. 31 last was 7,571,387—3,756,872 males and 3,814,505 females—an increase of 147,603, or about two per cent. compared with the returns on Dec. 31, 1910.

According to details given in the Senate on June 10 by M.de Broqueville, the Premier the expenses involved in reorganising the national defences will amount to 284,000,000 frs., which the Government expects to cover by a loan redeemable in twenty-five years. The yearly increase of expenses in the ordinary Budget is estimated at 47,000000 frs. for military purposes.

UNITED STATES.

The "Times" Washington correspondent telegraphed on June 9:—The strong possibility that the Senate may refuse to ratify the renewal of the British general Arbitration Treaty is the subject of a good deal of surprised and indignant comment. It seems to be felt that if Washington does not take care the United States may lose the credit of having been a leader in the movement for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

Telegraphing from New York on June 10 the "Times" correspondent says:—Col. Goethals, the chief engineer of the Panama Canal, has arrived here "en route" for Washington, to confer with the Secretary of War. He said that the water is to be let into the Canal about July 1, and that the first ship will probably be sent through by October. He added that the proposal to open the Canal to the world's traffic in January 1915 remained unchanged, despite recent slides which have delayed the work.

EGYPT.

The "Times" Cairo correspondent telegraphs (June 10). Another scandal appears to be imminent at Alexandria, where the chief clerk and the cashier of the Government Legal Department have been arrested on a serious charge of embezzling Government money. As the defications are believed to be spread over several years, it is feared that a heavy amount is involved. The chief clerk has confessed to one count, and the Government has sent a special commission to Alexandria to investigate the case.

MOROCCO.

The Spaniards have lost eight killed and a considerable number of wounded in the attack upon their military posts in the Arzila district. All roads to the interior, including the Tangier-Fez and the Tangier-Tethan roads, are closed and little news has come through. Such news as has reached Tangier is distinctly unfavourable, and even within eight miles of the town European employees of the Public Works Deparment have been molested and robbed of their horses, mules, and other belongings.

THE DIET OF DYSPEPTICS.

Food that Nourishes and Cures at the same time.

What sufferer from dyspepsia but recalls vividly his fear of eating on account of the suffering he knew was in store for him, whether in the shape of nausea, vomiting, pain, flatulence, heartburn or the other distressing symptoms of a condition whose secondary results are often very alarming.

The knowledge, therefore, that there is a food which will not only maintain and increase the strength, but also materially aid in bringing about a complete cure, will be hailed with delight by everyone who has suffered from this most disagreeable complaint.

The preparation and the way it acts are thus referred to by a distinguished physician, writing in *The General Practitioner*, who says: "Sanatogen undergoes rapid and complete absorption in the healthy stomach, and a precisely similar result is seen in diseased conditions."

Thousands of physicians have endorsed the value of Sanatogen for those suffering from dyspepsia, no matter what the age of the sufferer may be. Thus one doctor writes: "I have used Sanatogen in a case of atonic dyspepsia in a patient aged seventy-seven years, with *very good* results The pain and nausea disappeared and the powers of assimilation increased."

Sanatogen, which may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars owes its success in dyspepsia to the fact that it puts no tax on the digestive organs, but is absorbed easily and rapidly. It gives a wonderful sensation of strength, while it ensures perfect rest to the stomach, and other digestive organs, and so enables them to recover their health and tone.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan held a successful Durbar in Poona, on Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarala Devi Choudhry has received an autograph letter from Lady Hardinge thanking her for her letter of congratulation and sympathy on the Viceroy's birthday.

Mr. Graham, who has been on an official visit to India, in connection with the scheme for canal irrigation in Siam, is leaving Simla this week for Bangkok, travelling by way of Calcutta and Rangoon.

When Mr. Woodside takes up his appointment next month of Chief Engineer to the Railway Board, Mr. Johns, Engineer-in-Chief of the Karachi Extension Railway, will become Government Inspector, Lahore Circle.

Colonel Muspratt Williams, Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, will leave Simla on a long tour extending over two months, on July 1st. In the course of this tour he will visit Madras, Calcutta, and probably the Central Provinces.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce, in reply to a letter from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the changed methods of some Government departments in dealing with tenders from contractors, have resolved "That in the opinion of this Chamber, the old practice should be adhered to."

The total number of police in the Punjab, who were granted the St John Ambulance Association's certificate in 1911 was 110, while in 1912, the number rose to 263. During 1912 there were no fewer than 373 officers and men wearing the white badge of the Association.

Regarding the tiger, which, as reported in this column yesterday, was recently at large in Bangalore, it appears that it was not captured for several hours. Finally it had been driven from the drain in which it had taken refuge, into a cage, by means of bamboos and spikes.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major-Gen Sir J Pell, A Cos
Mr G E R Graham, I C S
Major Gen H Mullaly, Peshawar Dn.
Mr R F Greer, I C S
Col E Houston, 3rd Dn.
Mr A B Knowles, I C S
Lieut-Col C N C Wimberley, I M S
Mr R A Gamble, I C S
Lieut-Col M B Bicknell, R A
Mr T A C Fortes.
Lieut-Col G F W Evens, I M S
Mr W C Hosack
Lieut-Col J P Blakeway, R E
Mr N D Calder
Lieut-Col R-R Vaughan, I A
Mr E N Drury
Major F S H Baldrey, A V D
Mr C W T Green
Major A S Capper, 39 C I H.
Mr A F Joyce
Major W H Bowden A C D
Mr G Gemmell
Major R E Cheyne, 8 Cav.
Mr F H Graveley
Major W T C Poole, S T C.
Mr J W Adamson
Major J J Urwin, I M S.
Mr W Austin
Capt D I Macpherson, 10 Jats
Mr E Bennet, I C S
Capt J S Oldham 6 Cav.
Mr H Holmwood, I C S
Capt H S P Mayhewell, 30 Lrs.
Mr F M Dowley
Capt A E Powell, M W S.
Sir R S Benson
Capt A de C Rennick A R D
Mr R A Fitzherbert
Capt P A Allan, 66 Punj
Mr K W Barlee, I C S
Capt G G Jolly, I M S
Mr G D French, I C S
Capt A Vickers 48 Prs
Mr F L Gordon
Capt B N Ashby, 27 Cav
Mr W Rebill
Capt G Hill R A
Mr C K Ker
Capt G L Whatford, 65 Punj
Mr R R Macnaughie, I C S
Capt D P Goil, I M S
Mr C H G Orchard
Capt R H Chenevix-Trench, I A.
Mr H G Smith, I C S
Lieut G S Raymond, 97 Inf
Mr C J Rawbotham
Lieut W D Lindsay, R A
Mr W L Wilkinson
Mr G J Rallings
Mr H M Leake
Mr J Mc I
Mr C L M Smith
Mr H C Moore, I C S
Mr W C Rodgers
Mr E W P Sims
Mr E Sheepshanks, I C S
Mr L V Pott
Mr J J Latta
Mr A A McC Mitchell I C S
Mr E L Marriott
Mr H N Taylor
Mr M G K Waite
Mr K T B Tressler
Mr H S Lawrence, I C S
Rev G Hewitt

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col W E F Burton, S T C 4 days
Lieut H G d Pearson, 53 Sikhs, 3 mo M C
Major E Kirkpatrick, 59 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Mr J N G Johnson I C S 3 mo M C
Major G B Kidd, 123 Rifles, 3 mo M C
Mr G W Gayer 1 mo 8 days
Major H E C Cowie, R E 1 mo
Mr G C Macintosh, 3 mo
Major S R Christophers, I M S 3 mo
Mr M H Sowerby, 3 days
Cap. T W H Jones, 64 Inf, 3 mo M C
Mr G M Bougher, I C S 3 mo
Lieut H S Philips, 27 Lt Cav 2 mo M C
Mr H E Holme, I C S 1 week
Lieut V W C Monro 108 Haz Fr, to Oct 1913
Mr R A Fitzherbert, 3 mo
Mr J R Pearson, C I I C S extended to Nov 30, 1913,
Mr J Holland, 4 mo M C
Rev W E C Henry, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. H. A. Murry, 30 Punjab.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists

Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.

To be obtained of all Druggists.

Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves*; Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearanses, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Rivermere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

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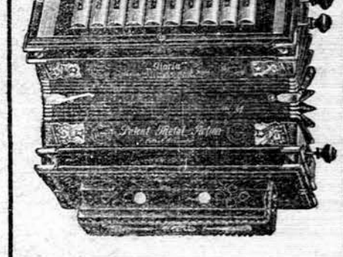

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, June 9.

The notice which appeared in the *Gazette* dated Sept 10, 1912, regarding the transfer of Lieut J. H. Maitland-Makgill-Crickton to the Emergency List is cancelled.

The notice which appeared in the *Gazette* of May, 27 regarding the retirement of Lieut J B Waterlow is cancelled.

War Office, June 10.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major J L J Clarke, East York, Regt to be a Dep-Assist Adj and Qrmr-Gen vice Brevet Major R S McClintock, R E (June 1).

Infantry.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt)—Lieut J M Gillat to be Capt (April 18).

King's (Liverpool Regt)—Sec Lieut G P Trevor to be Lieut (May 16).

Lincs Regt—Capt R D Warren resings his commission (June 11).

Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieuts to be Capts J A Stewart and to remain seconded J Bordie (April 1).

S Wales Borderers—Lieut Col H M Graham on completion of his period of service in command is placed of half pay List (June 9) Major H E B Leach to be Lieut Col vice H M Graham (June 9).

Memoranda.

Lieut Cols to be Cols—H M Graham D Campbell (Dec 4 1912).

Special Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

King Edward's Horse King's Oveisea Dominions Regt— Lieut A J Gibson resigns his commission (June 11).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Postal Section— D J Lidbury to be Lieut (on probation) (June 11).

Infantry.

3rd Batt King's Liverpool Regt—Sec Lieut on probation A Whatham resigns his commission June 11.

3rd Batt Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt and Honorary Major A H Pryce resigns his commission, and is granted permission to retain rank and wear prescribed uniform June 11.

3rd Batt East Lancashire Regt—Sec Lieut C E M Richards to be Lieut May 1.

3rd Batt East Surrey Regt—Sec Lieut J H L Haller to be Lieut May 3.

3rd Batt King's Shropshire L I—Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—W G Budgen, T D Perkin May 19.

6th Batt Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Sec Lieut M R Mortimer to be Lieut Feb 26

3rd Batt Highland L I—T L Craven, late Sec Lieut, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, to be Lieut June 11.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieut A R Dale to be Capt May 29: Cadet Sergt T J Kelly, from Dublin University Contingent OTC to be Lieut on probation May 26.

Channel Islands Militia.

Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey.

Artillery—Lieut A D C Le Sueur is seconded May 26.

3rd or S Batt LI—Capt C C Nicolle to be Major May 27.

ADMIRALTY, 10th JUNE,

Captain Robert John Prendergast has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King in place of Captain the Honourable Horace Lambert Alexander Hood C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O., promoted to Flag rank. Dated 17th May,

Royal Marine Artillery.

Major Ernest David Eckford Geddes is placed on the Retired List under the provisions of Order in Council of 12th December 1885, Dated 10th June.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The undermentioned Paymasters to be Staff Paymaster :—Percy Nisbet Norris Todd Francis. Dated 11th April.

Admiralty, 11th June.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the Royal Naval Reserve Officers Decoration upon the following Officers—Lieutenant Roger Messenger Mousey Collyer Lieutenant Herbert Watson Randall.

Admiralty, 12th June.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the London Gazette of the 16th January, 1912, the date of retirement of Commander Walter Hose should be 8th February, 1912, and not as therein stated.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 13th May, 1901, the undermentioned gentleman, formerly a Surgeon in His Majesty's Navy, has been placed on the Emergency List—Arthur Alexander Joseph McNabb, MB, dated 10th June Acting Engineer-Lieutenant Harold Stanley Warren has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet dated 1st November, 1911.

ADMIRALTY, 13th JUNE.

Boatsmain George Henry Woodnutt has this day been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, 13th June.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major the Honourable John F Gathorne-Hardly Grenadier Guards to be a General Staff Officer 2rd grade at the War Office, vice Captain E. L. Ellington Royal Artillery. Dated 9th June.

Captain William H J St L. Atkinson, 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be a Garrison Adjutant (graded Staff Captain,) and to be seconded. Dated 28th May.

Establishments.

School of Musketry, Hythe, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Gogarty, The Worcestershire Regiment, to be Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, vice Major J. Campbell, D.S.O., The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders dated 9th June.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys,) Sergeant-Major David Coutts to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant dated 14th June.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Major Joseph W Underwood retires on retired pay, dated 14th June.

20th Hussars, Major James W Ferguson retires on retired pay.

Captain Philip G Mason to be Major Dated 14th June.

Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Thomas John Woodhouse, from 12th Australian Infantry Regiment (Colonial Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant dated 14th June.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, Lieutenant William Halstead resigns his Commission dated 14th June.

Army Ordnance Department.

Assistant Commissary of Ordnance and Honorary Lieutenant Henry C. Conner retired on retired pay. Dated 14th June.

Army Pay Department.

Major Sidney H. Duxbury Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant Colonel. Dated 13th June.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur E. O. Congdon, pay list, retires on retired pay. Dated 14th June.

Lieutenant Charles M. King resigns his Commission. Dated 13thth June.

General Reserve of Officers.

Infantry,

Edgar George Dion Lardner, late Captain, The King's (Livelpool Regiment), to be Captain. Dated 14th June.

Second Lieutenant Stanley J. Hallitr resigns his Commission. Dated 24te June.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, June 13.

YOUNG KING OF UGANDA.

In the Lobby of the House of Commons yesterday the Postmaster-General reminded the young King of Uganda that when visiting his country some years ago he had presented him—then a boy of six or seven—with a toy engine, His Majesty will be the guest of Mr. Samuel to dinner next week at the House of Commons, and has also been invited to inspect the postal and telegraph services at St. Martin's-le-Grand.

EMBANKMENT BUOYS.

The replacement of the buoys along the Embankment proves a regular occupation to the officials, so constantly do they disappear. There are in all just under one hundred, and on the average the "life" of each is not more than a year. In other words, the officials regard themselves as fortunate if a week passes without two buoys disappearing mysteriously. Apparently for the light-fingered, or the light-headed, they possess a strange fascination.

GRAND DUCHESS OF LUXEMBOURG.

The Grand Duchess of Luxembourg will attain her nineteenth birthday to-morrow, and it will be celebrated at the Castle of Berg, her principal residence, and at the Palace of Luxembourg. The Grand Duchess has been strictly brought up, is an excellent linguist, and is fond of riding. The question of her marriage is beset with as many difficulties as was that of the Queen of Holland.

PRINCE EDWARD.

The latest cables show that Prince Albert is rapidly recovering from his slight attack of influenza. He is still in the "sick bay" of the Cumberland, and if there were any reason for anxiety the ship would leave for England at once. As it is, the original programme for the cruise is to be adhered to, and Prince Albert is not expected to arrive at Devonport before July 31.

INTERESTING COURT PRESENTATIONS.

Among the presentations at Monday's Court was one of particular interest at the present moment. Following upon the presentations of Viscountess Elibank, the mother of Lord Murray of Elibank, by the Countess of Airlie, as Acting Mistress of the Robes, Lady Elibank, presented Lady Murray and her other daughter-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. E. Murray. Lady Murray is a sister of Sir James Wolfe Murray, a grandson of Lord Cringletie, and she married the Master of Elibank, as he then was, nineteen years ago.

DANGER OF PRIME MINISTERS.

Assassination—of which Mahmud Shefket Pasha is the latest victim—is a danger of which Prime Ministers must take account. The last crime of the kind was the murder of Canalejas, the Spanish Premier; Japan suffered a great loss by the assassination of Ito; and in Bulgaria we have the terrible case of Stambuloff. In England Spencer Perceval was shot in the Lobby of the House of Commons by Bellingham in May, 1812.

GUARDS' TATTOO.

The tattoo which the Brigade ofGuard's is to give in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital on the evenings of June 27 and June 28 will be a novelty for Londoners. Over a thousand men are to take part, the greater portion being the torch-bearers, while the whole of the bands, drums, and bugles of the Brigade will supply the music. These alone will number something like four hundred, and the playing of the Evening Hymn should be every impressive. This concludes the tattoo with the exception, of course, of the National Anthem.

A SPOILT BACKWATER.

Two more houses in York Buildings, Adelphi, are now emptied and marked down for destruction. Soon this, the most delightful backwater in all London, will have entirely changed its face and spoiled it in the changing. The term "York Buildings" was at one time the general description for all the streets and houses which stood on the site of the old York House, down by the river. The one street to-day known as York Buildings was originally called George-street. Here were the York waterworks, burned down in 1690. Peter the Great, Pepys, and many other famous people have lived in York Buildings,

THE WOMAN'S QUESTION.

The "Woman's Question" crops up in the most unexpected places. Outside Kennington Oval the other day middle-aged lady suddenly stopped dead at one of the minor entrances and pointed a scornful and protesting finger, at a notice-board above. A small crowd instantly collected and read with some amusement the legend, "Ladies and Bicycles Only."

RUSSIAN OPERA AND THE EMPEROR.

Russian opera, of which we are promised a season at Drury Lane, is occasionally produced under difficulties in its native land. Mr. Adrew D. White, who was for some years the representative of the United States in Russia, records that at the St Petersburg Opera House, when Glinka's fine "Life for the Tsar" was produced one scene showed the return of one of the old fighting Tsars to the Kremlin after his struggle with the Poles. At the close of the procession just as the body of the Imperial coach came into sight of the spectators, the curtain was lowered. This was the result of a curious prohibition, enforced in all Russian theatres. On no account is it permitted 'to represent the sacred person of any Emperor on the stage.

AN OLD ART.

It is hoped that the Noah's Ark Fair this week will set up new records, but it would seem that our ancestors were considerable experts in the science of extracting money for deserving causes by means of bazaars. Exactly eighty years ago, in June, 1833, Punch Greville notes that he was very well amused at the bazaar in Hanover-square when a sale was held on four successive days by the fine ladies for the benefit of the foreigners in distress. It was like a masquerade without masks, for everybody—men, women, and children—roved about where they would, everybody talking to everybody, and vast familiarity established between perfect strangers under the guise barter. Queen Adelaide was among the patrons of this bazaar, and her stall seems to have had special attractions for the Gruncher who wrote that—the Queen's stall was held by Ladies. Howe and Denbigh, with her three prettiest Maids-of-Honour. Miss Bagot was dressed like a soubrette and looked like an angel. They sold all sorts of trash at enormous prices, and made, I believe, four or five thousand pounds.

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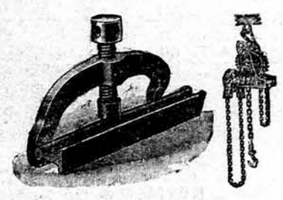

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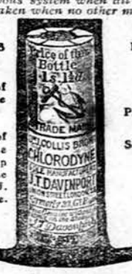

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